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SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GENEVA FOR TALKS

LD061129 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 6 TASS -- A Soviet delegation arrived here today for the 5th round of talks with a U.S. delegation on nuclear and space arms.

Viktor Karpov, leader of the Soviet delegation, said in a statement for the press at the Geneva airport that the delegation is under precise instructions to seek concrete solutions to the issues under discussion on the basis of equality and equal security. But obtaining results, he added, requires reciprocity from the U.S. side.

Karpov Comments

LD061432 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 6 TASS -- The fifth round of the USSR-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space arms will be opening on May 8. Whether or not it will be possible to arrest the dangerous trend toward a continued and intensified arms race, to reduce tensions and diminish the threat of nuclear war largely depends on the resolution of the issues which make up the agenda for the Soviet-American negotiations, Viktor Karpov, the head of the Soviet delegation to the negotiations said upon arrival here today.

From the very outset of the talks, Viktor Karpov said, the Soviet Union has sought to negotiate and conclude, on a mutually acceptable basis, effective agreements that would result in preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth. The programme for phased elimination of nuclear weapons set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement of January 15, 1986, constitutes the basis of the Soviet position at the negotiations.

The Soviet side has tabled detailed and concrete proposals at the talks in all three negotiating areas -- space, strategic offensive arms and medium-range arms in Europe. These proposals are fully consistent with the objective of implementing the mandate for the negotiations agreed upon earlier with the United States.

Given the other side's goodwill and willingness to search for mutually acceptable solutions, the Soviet position opens up real opportunities for reaching agreement. There is no escaping the fact that no real progress has thus far been made at the talks. Despite the positive accords on fundamental issues and agreement to accelerate the Geneva negotiations, reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the U.S. side so far has been doing virtually nothing to translate these decisions into reality.

Indeed, most recently -- this time outside the negotiations -- the United States has taken actions openly aimed at escalating tensions and heightening the military threat. This cannot but alarm everybody.

We are in no way advocating a linkage between the solution to the questions discussed in Geneva and the problems not directly related to it. The objective or curbing and stopping the arms race is our long-term policy of principle recently reaffirmed and further elaborated at the 27th CPSU Congress. It is precisely this position that the USSR delegation has been instructed to proceed from in the negotiations on nuclear and space arms.

This delegation is under clear instruction to see concrete solutions to the questions under negotiation on the basis of equlaity and equal security and in the interests of strengthening world peace. Obviously, getting results requires reciprocity from our partners -- the U.S. side, Viktor Karpov said.

In conclusion, Viktor Karpov on behalf of the USSR delegation expressed appreciation to the people and authorities of the canton and the city of Geneva for their invariable hospitality.

Preliminary Talks

LD061539 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 6 TASS -- Preliminary Soviet-American consultations on studying the question of centres to lessen nuclear danger were held here on May 5-6. The group of Soviet experts was headed by Ambassador Aleksey Obukhov and the group of American experts by Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle.

Nitze Comments Decried

LD061411 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- TASS Military News Analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons are to be resumed in Geneva and the U.S. Administration is conducting "preparations" for this event, if we may call them such. Has Washington set about drafting new constructive proposals and responses to Soviet initiatives? No, this practice obviously does not fit into the programme of the current American leadership. Washington has another problem, that of justifying its negative policy on the international scene as a whole and on the reduction and limitation of armaments in particular, and of shifting to the other side the blame for the deadlock at the talks.

Such "preparations" for the Geneva forum are exemplified by an address of Paul Nitze, a special adviser to the U.S. President and secretary of state, to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. The latest round of the talks, according to him, failed to justify the hopes of the USA for rapid progress, which had been urged by the joint statement on the results of the Soviet-American summit. So what was the conclusion of that special adviser? At the next round, he said on behalf of the U.S. Administration, the American negotiators will try anew to make the other side comply with its commitment to rapid progress.

These statements are intended for people who have no idea of the real state of affairs. The joint Soviet-American statement mentioned by Nitze clearly stipulated that work at the talks would be accelerated to fulfill the tasks formulated in the joint Soviet-American statement of January 8, 1985, those of averting an arms race in space, terminating it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and strengthening strategic stability.

The Soviet Union is firmly and consistently following this course. It stands for preventing the militarisation of space, has put forward a concrete and clear plan for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, proposed a compromise on medium-range and operational-tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, and extended two times its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, a unique chance for actually starting the process of disarmament.

As for Washington, it has embarked on the road of actually subverting the Geneva accords. The United States stubbornly refuses to agree on a ban on space-strike weapons, is persistently reiterating its firm commitment to the policy of militarising space, and is going ahead full steam with its "star wars" programme. Can such a policy pursue the goal of "rapid" or any progress at all at the Geneva talks? It is clear to everyone that the only result can be the multiplication of obstacles on the road to agreements.

As for the Soviet proposals on nuclear armaments, the reaction of the American leadership to them is hardly indicative of its serious readiness to set about actually tackling the cardinal problems of removing the nuclear threat. Washington has never revised in a constructive spirit its proposals on strategic nuclear weapons, tabled last November, which are intended to give the USA unilateral advantage. It blocks the solution of the question of eliminating nuclear weapons in Europe by references to the position of Britain and France and by the demand for the weakening of the Soviet defences on the eastern border while the U.S. Armed Forces in that region would remain intact.

The United States is trying to drown any constructive proposals of the other side in various reservations, "linkages" and "conditions," which actually block the solution of the fundamental problems of disarmament. The U.S. unwillingness to embark on the road of nuclear disarmament is especially manifest in the matter of nuclear explosions, while the whole world is demanding that they be ended.

All this shows that precisely the Soviet Union has every right to present serious complaints to the American side over its failure to fulfil Soviet-American accords. To break the stalemate at the talks, Washington should radically revise its positions, give up its hope to secure unilateral advantage, take a constructive path and follow at the talks the fundamental principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

U.S. LEADING NATO ALLIES INTO CHEMICAL BUILDUP

PM061148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentary": "Poisoners"]

[Text] The NATO bloc is getting ready to embroil Europe in a new militarist adventure. Under U.S. pressure, one NATO body after another is pushing through large-scale plans to produce and stockpile a new kind of chemical weapons, binary combat munitions.

A number of bloc committees and staffs have already come out in favor of modernizing and stockpiling chemical arsenals. Recently, this idea was supported by the NATO Council at the permanent representative level. NATO defense ministers will soon be meeting in Brussels and the press predicts that they will give the go-ahead to binary weapons production starting in the United States.

The bloc partners' formal assent is needed by Washington because of the stance adopted by the U.S. Congress, which has made the production of the new chemical binary weapons conditional on the West Europeans' readiness to accept them on their territory in a "crisis situation." In point of fact, Western Europe is now being required to give prompt permission to the Pentagon to turn it into a bridgehead for chemical warfare.

The new militarist venture is taking place against a background of growing protest in Western Europe against the plans of the transatlantic poisoners and their local accomplices.

A stormy debate about chemical arsenals has taken place in the British Parliament. Democratic forces in the FRG And a number of other bloc countries have sharply opposed the binary threat. But NATO officials and the military, as if nothing were amiss, are unconcernedly pushing forward step by step the Pentagon-drafted binary modernization program.

Here NATO is not averse to discussing the "need" for the bloc to continue the arms race, including the chemical arms race. Maximum mileage is being made out of the "Soviet threat." But wait a moment, surely the Soviet Union has submitted an official proposal to rid mankind of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons, before this century is out. Is it not the case that our country has put forth a specific and realistic program, backed up by requisite verification [kontrol] measures, to eliminate chemical arsenals and the industrial base for manufacturing combat toxic agents? It is the United States and its NATO allies that thus far have obstructed the implementation of such a program?

You get the impression that nototious "solidarity" is being used to firmly strengthen the junior partners' almost vassal-like dependence on Washington's will within the NATO bloc. Whatever the White House or the Pentagon devises is readily "approved" at the regular NATO session, one of which is being prepared right now. Sad but true.

'GENERALS FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT' MEETING REPORTED

PM060937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent dispatch: "Austria: Generals for Peace and Dsiarmement"]

[Text] Vienna -- The fourth meeting of former top officers from Warsaw Pact and NATO countries created at the initiative of the "Generals for Peace and Disarmament" organization has opened in Vienna's Altmansdorf Hotel.

Two co-chairmen were elected for the meeting -- Netherlands representative (M. Fov Meyenfeldt) and Aviation Colonel General A.N. Ponomarev, head of the Soviet delegation.

Representatives of 14 countries -- 6 from the Warsaw Pact countries and 8 from the NATO countries -- are taking part in the Vienna meeting. Nearly all representatives delivered brief speeches on the 1st day of work. All the speakers noted that international tension is being aggravated. They stressed that unless resolute measures are taken against the forces of war those forces may push the world into "the nuclear missile abyss."

The speakers sharply denounced the U.S. SDI plan that destabilizes the military-political situation in the world and whips up the arms race.

SOCIALIST STATES ISSUE JOINT ECONOMIC STATEMENT

LD061049 Moscow TASS in English 0659 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] New York May 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

At the session of the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) of the UN General Assembly, which resumed at the UN headquarters, the socialist countries supported the socialist states' demand that the foreign debt problem should have a fair solution, that international monetary-financial relations be restructured and that an international monetary-financial conference be held within the UN framework.

A joint statement by the Belorussian SSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic says that the "trillion-strong debt noose is now stifling scores of countries and whole continents." The huge foreign debt is the direct consequence of the arms race, the consequence of the hardships of the economic crisis being put on the shoulders of the peoples of developing countries, of the heightening of their neocolonialist exploitation.

The "disarmament for development" principle should come in place of the "armament instead of development" principle which was imposed by militarism. The socialist states wholly and entirely support the programme of complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere by the year of 2000, of ensuring reliable security of the living and would-be generations of people, which was formulated in the January 15 statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. That programme opens the way to a more realistic and efficient source of additional means stressing for accelerating economic and social progress of developing countries, including solution of the problem of their foreign debt, the statement stresses.

The statement points out that the socialist states bear no responsibility for exploitation of developing countries in the past and the present, for the heightening of their monetary and financial problems, including the growing foreign debt. Economic cooperation with socialist countries does not create payment problems for developing countries since it is regulated by bilateral inter-government agreements, making it possible to resolve questions of appearing debt with due account for the interests of both sides on an equitable and mutually beneficial basis.

The socialist countries consistently support the developing countries' efforts, aimed at establishing and strengthening the independent national economy, overcoming the inequitable state of affairs in the world capitalist economy, terminating neocolonialist exploitation and counteracting debt enslavement, the statement runs. They will continue rendering, as far as possible, economic and technical assistance to states which won freedom and independence, backing their efforts aimed at developing the national economy, attaining genuine economic independence.

REPORT, COMMENT ON RESULTS OF TOKYO SUMMIT

TASS on 'Sharp Contradictions'

LD061907 Moscow in English 1816 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 6 TASS -- TASS correspondents V. Golovnin and V. Zatsepin report: The summitt conference of the seven major capitalist countries -- Britain, Italy, Canada, the FRG, France, the USA and Japan -- as well as the Common Market representatives has ended its work here today. It was held in an atmosphere of sharp contradictions and crude pressure brought by Washington to bear on its partners. Speaking at a press conference, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone who chaired the summit, made public the "economic declaration" which is considered the main document of the summit. It admits that the capitalist countries are suffering from mass unemployment, economic instability, sharp fluctuations of currency exchange rates, protectionism in foreign trade and other chronic ailments.

The summit declared the establishment of a control group as a panacea against all evils. It will consist of finance ministers and managers of leading banks in the seven countries to monitor the state of capitalist economy as a whole.

However, the implementation of this idea has run into serious difficulties from the very outset due to great differences between the USA, Japan and Western Europe. Jacques Delores, president of the Commission of the Eruopean Communities who was present at the summit, refused to back the decision on establishing the control group. At the same time the USA and the Common Market refused to help Tokyo in bringing down the yen's high exchange rate, which results in lower competitiveness of Japanese good on foreign markets. France, on its party, blocked attempts by Washington and Tokyo to specify in the "declaration" a concrete date for the beginning of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The KYODO TSUSHIN AGENCY points out that the summit meeting has not given replies to the serious problems of the capitalist world.

Nakasone also read out at the press conference the "final remarks of the summit's chairman" which confirm the political documents published yesterday. The resolution on the so-called international terrorism imposed by Washington on its allies contains slanderous attacks on Libya and a set of "sanctions" against this country and other states which the USA will like to label as "accomplices of terrorists". KYODO TSUSHIN notes that the White House has hurried to assess this as an agreement for armed actions against governments and countries objectionable to Washington. "It is impossible to do away with terrorism with such 'resolutions'," underlines the newspaper "TOKYO SHIMBUN." "This can be done only by a just settlement of the Mid-East problem and countries participating in the summit should contribute to its solution".

The "final remarks" mention in general terms the importance of stable development of relations between the East and the West. However, they say nothing of any specific measured on disarmament and do not give a reply to the Soviet initiatives aimed at liquidating nuclear weapons and preventing war. Correspondents were forbidden to ask any questions at the press conference of the leaders of the "seven' who definitely did not want to touch on sharp contradictions between participating countries and to speak of the vital issues of ensuring peace and security. This decision, unprecedented for conferences, aroused indignation among journalists.

Economic Problems Remain Unsolved

LD062227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] The meeting of heads of state and government of the seven developed capitalist countries has ended in Tokyo. I asked Political Observer Vladimir Tsvetov to comment on its results:

Conceived for the discussion of world economic problems, the regular meetings of heads of state and government have been acquiring a more political nature year by year, and this year's meeting turned out to be more politicized than all its 11 predecessors. This is a judgment of the content of the meeting. As for its form, year by year the meetings have become more pompous and bombastic. In this respect, the latest one has broken the record.

There is little that the Tokyo final declaration does not pronounce upon. Reading its test, I was struck by its high-flown style. It speaks of the fate of civilization, progress, concern for a variety of talents, faiths, and traditions. But of the economic contradications tearing the capitlist world apart, it says not a word. It mentions only fleetingly and vaguely the main question troubling humanity -- nuclear disarmament.

Is this really politicization, you will ask? Idle chitchat would be more like it, you will say. No, it is politics, a policy of getting away from the most important questions of our time, which, on the one hand, the capitalist camp is unable to resolve -- I am thinking of the economic questions -- and which, on the other hand, it has no wish to resolve, that is, questions of disarmament.

However, it would be a mistake to think that the presidents and prime ministers of the seven countries met in Tokyo because they wanted to compete in eloquence. Of course, they discussed problems of interest to each of them, but this was mostly done during bilateral talks. But there, a quite different language was heard: fierce battles on the economic front; Prime Minister Nakasone's struggle against the rest of the world; President Reagan threatens vengeance. Expressions such as these were used to report these conversations by the journalists covering the Tokyo meeting. As you see, this has nothing in common with the balm exuded from the final declaration.

Nevertheless, what are the results of the meeting? The economic problems have not been solved. No path to a solution of the problem of disarmament -- above all nuclear disarmament -- has even been outlined. Although there was talk of aid to developing countries, it was only in an extremely nebulous from.

The only question on which partipants in the meeting found it possible to map put anything definite was international terrorism. However, if one juxtaposes the measures proclaimed in the statement on international terrorism with the practice employed by the United States, it becomes clear that the participants gave Washington and its proteges their blessing for international brigandage. Renounce the export of arms to states which render aid or suport to terrorism, says the statement. But the supply of U.S. arms to Pakistan and Israel continues. The statement speaks of speeding up the procedure for extraditing for prosecution individuals who have committed terrorist acts. But the United States does not intend to hand over to a Soviet court the Brazinskas bandits, for instance, who hijacked an Aeroflot plane to Turkey and killed a stewardess.

If Israel and Pakistan do not fall into the category of states supporting terrorism, this means they are being encouraged to commit terrorist acts against the Arab and Afghan peopoles.

If killers and hijackers are declared immune to prosecution, it follows that they are being invited to commit such crimes.

In conclusion, two brush strokes without which the picture of the Tokyo meeting would probably be incomplete. The only time the participants in the meeting broke into joyful smiles and applauded was when Prime Minister Nakasone announced that the next morning session would begin half an hour later than planned. And one more detail: The Japanese hosts of the meeting promised the 2,000 correspondents who had gathered in Tokyo free meals all day long. On the 2d day of the meeting the hosts withdrew the horn of plenty. The journalists are so bored at the meeting that they do nothing but eat, as they have nothing to do, stated the Japanese representative who had the role of bursar.

U.S.-EEC 'Trade War' Will Continue

LD062006 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Ivan Ablamov writes: Because of what has been described by the U.S. television company ABC as fierce battles in the economic front, the participants in the Tokyo meeting of the leaders of major seven industrial nations failed to achieve important decisions on economic matters. The conference clearly showed the United States imperial positions, its striving to improve its economic situation at the expanse of allies by means of pressure and blackmail, to infringe positions of its partners.

The sponsors of the meeting strive to enter on the credit side of their account the provision of the "Economic Delcaration" on the coordination of the financial and economic strategy of the seven which is entrusted to a consultative group of finance ministers of the seven major capitalist countries. It is clear already now that this decision will lead to the aggravation, rather than lessening of inter-imperialist contradictions. It is no secret that Washington declaring for closer coordination of actions, wishes to keep the allies in submission, to continue imposing its will on them. This state of affairs is also associated with the United States striving to cut its 150 billion trading balance deficit at the expense of the partners.

Sharp contradictions in the commerical sphere between the United States and West European countries were manifested at the Tokyo meeting. The United States exerted efforts to compel its partners to arrest the stream of their goods to the U.S. market while opening their markets wider to U.S. goods, above all, farm produce. France has obstructed Washington's proposal at the meeting on multilateral commercial negotiations aimed at lowering the tariffs on farm produce that threatened West European producers. The British "TIMES" writes that after the Tokyo meeting the "trade war" between the United States and the EEC will break out with renewed force.

The interests of the United States and West European countries in the sphere of the financial policy also clashed at Tokyo meeting. Washington refused to assume a concrete obligation to cut the United States huge budgetary deficit which the United States West European allies wish. This enables Washington to continue manipulating with bankrates to draw capital from Western Europe to finance the U.S. economy and cover budgetary deficits. The calls of the FRG and other West European countries to arrest the fall of the dollar rate through which the United States wishes to increase the competitiveness of U.S. goods in world markets were coolly received by the U.S. in Tokyo. All the United States manoeuvres in Tokyo pursued the aim of preserving the dollar's domination in Western economy.

Terrorism Declaration 'Against Truth'

LD061909 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 6 May 86

[Commentary by Boris Dmitriyev]

[Excerpts] In Tokyo, the leaders of seven leading capitalist nations have adopted a declaration on combating terrorism. Commentary is by our observer Boris Dmitriyev:

The United States was the author of a declaration condemning terrorism in every possible way. Washington elevated terrorism to state policy level a long time ago. The authors of the declaration went so far as to blame Libya for the organization of terrorist acts 20 days after the bandit United States air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi. During the raids the Americans used cluster bombs, designed for mass extermination.

The declaration adopted at Tokyo goes against the voice of conscience and the voice of truth, and the truth is that the so-called proof of Libya's involvement in international terrorism is a figment of the imagination of the Western politicians. Foreign Minister Abe admitted the absence of any conclusive evidence, speaking in Washington soon after the United States air raid on Libya.

There is, in fact, no evidence and no grounds for accusing Libya. Behind the declaration is Washington's stubborn desire to dictate its own terms to independent nations under the pretext of combating terrorism. Having adopted the declaration, the Tokyo summit voiced its support for the most dangerous aspirations of the United States. Having voiced his sympathy with the United States raid on Libya, Prime Minister Nakasone in effect supported an act of state-sponsored terrorism by the United States and the air pirates who dropped tons of bombs on residential areas in Tripoli. That support points to encouragement of these kind of policies and participants in the Tokyo summit must be aware of that.

The United States aircraft carriers, including the nuclear powered Enterprise, are still near Libya's shores and Washington has continued to issue threats. It is prepared to punish Nicaragua, Syria, and Iran. The sinister message of the declaration on combating terrorism adopted in Tokyo is that Washington will be able to feel far more confident in its future adventures, supported by its allies, and Washington is less likely now to deliberate long before delivering another strike.

The declaration on combating terrorism adopted at Tokyo may enable the United States in the future to order aggression automatically and in any part of the world. If the United States decides to punish somebody near Japan, using its military facilities on Japanese territory, there will be no way of stopping or controlling the consequences and America's allies will have only themselves to blame.

Stand on 'Third World' Condemned

LD061459 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- Follows commentary by Ivan Ablamov, a TASS political news analyst:

Under the smokescreen of verbiage about "concern with the prosperity of the Third World," the big "Seven" has taken, under the U.S. pressure, a tough stand on the developing countries.

On the eve of the meeting, India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi urged, as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, the "seven" to help towards easing the problem of debts shouldered by the developing countries, to examine the issues pertaining to a drop in the price of raw materials, Western protectionism and monetary instability, which directly affect the interests of the developing countries.

Judging by the documents adopted at the Tokyo meeting, that call was, to put it bluntly, desregarded. The USA and the other participants in the meeting got off with vague promises, and thus demonstrated that they did not intend to change seriously their policy on the problem of debts of the developing countries, which is the most acute one. The "economic declaration" of the meeting lays emphasis on the so-called "Baker Plan."

This plan is known to provide for the additional appropriation of 20 billion dollars by commercial banks for the 15 biggest debtor nations. It is absolutely obvious, that these appropriations are far from resolving the problem of the one trillion debt of the developing countries, but may also become another link of the economic fetters binding many Asian, African and Latin American countries hand and foot. The aim of the plan is to sidetrack the developing countries onto the path of development of the so-called "market economy" ensuring vast profits for the West and advantage for the USA.

At the same time, the Tokyo summit passed over the silence the demand of the newly-liberated nations for lowering the rate of interest, for a limitation of debt servicing in such a way that it should not undermine the economic development of the Third World.

The burden of the debts shouldered by the newly-liberated states can be judged by, at least, the follwing figures: The developing countries spend nowadays nearly $140 billion a year to service the principal debt and interest on it. The outflow of hard currency from the debtor nations increases, albeit some of them have scored successes in the export of their products.

Yet on an average 30 percent of currency earnings in the developing countries, and in some countries even 100 percent of these earnings, are spent on debt servicing. In 1985 the indebtedness of the "Third World" was 50 percent up on the aggregate cost of their exports and 33 percent up on the aggregate GNP. Nowadays the developing countries are, as a matter of fact, unable to repay their debts to the West.

The monstrous press of the debts results in a situation, in which, even according to the IMF figures, the economy of the developing countries grows either at a very slow rate (of not more than 1.5 percent annually), or the GNP is generally on decline. These debts are a direct result of plunder by the USA and the other Western countries, of non-equivalent trade, deflated prices of raw materials, protectionism, and the wish to preserve the position of the developing countries as the West's raw material appendage.

But it is precisely this neocolonialist predatory policy which the West, above all the USA, does not wish to give up. This has again been strikingly demonstrated in Tokyo. It is not accidental that Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad accused on May 5 the participants in the Tokyo meeting of "disregarding the views of the developing countries", and strongly criticised the stand of the "seven".

IZVESTIYA: U.S. 'TO BLAME' FOR UN FINANCIAL CRISIS

PM021013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Soldatov under the rubric "At the UN General Assembly": "Condemning Arbitrary Actions"]

[Text] New York -- The resumed 40th session of the UN General Assembly is discussing the causes of the world organization's present financial crisis and the steps needed to overcome it.

With rare exceptions, the delegates are saying that the fundamental causes of the United Nations' financial difficulties are political. The root of the problem can be found, the representatives of Iraq, Finland, India, China, Poland, Kuwait, and Cuba pointed out, in assessments of the role of the United Nations and in the attitudes of individual states toward it.

In a period when international tension has increased considerably, when many countries are experiencing economic crises, the United Nations must make a substantial effort to remain an independent and democratic institution, Cuban representative O. Oramas-Oliva said. It is no coincidence that the country conducting an increasingly aggressive policy is taking unilateral steps to weaken the United Nations.

There is particular concern, delegates said, at the fact that these actions are unilateral and that they violate the commitments of a UN member. If the United States, which is to blame for the financial crisis, it was stressed during the debate, wanted to alter the existing procedure for payments into UN funds, it should have acted in accordance with the Charter by holding consultations and submitting the matter for examination by the United Nations.

The United States, Iraqi representative I.T. Kittani said, has acted otherwise: By radically reducing its contribution to the UN budget, it has placed a gun to the head of the world organization's main administrative entity. That is not the way to change current practice. It should act through legal channels.

Those who contributed to the debate said that in recent years Washington has used strong-arm tactics in dealing with the United Nations. The United States quit UNESCO, took unlawful steps to limit the privileges and immunity of UN states' missions, and made an illegal demand for a reduction in the size of the USSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Belorussian SSR missions. All these measures jeopardize the United Nations' ability to perform its functions under the Charter.

Yu.V. Dubinin, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, addressed the UN General Assembly session on its resumption. The Soviet Union, he said, has always attached great signficance to the United Nations as an important tool in the struggle for peace and international security. The Soviet Union's attitude is that the crucial tasks facing the United Nations can only be carried out when there is strict observance of the UN Charter and the organization has a healthy budget and administrative foundations. Displaying goodwill, the Soviet Union is prepared to contribute in a constructive spirit to overcoming the United Nations' financial difficulties and will take definite steps in that direction. The Soviet Union will continue to advocate the enhancement of the United Nations' role in strengthening peace and developing international cooperation.

The United Nations is needed by all who are committed to disarmament and to the creation of a better world free from wars, hunger, and poverty, the Soviet representative continued. The United Nations is essential to countries that are forced to protect themselves against outside encroachments on their national interests and on their inalienable right to build their national life on the foundation of the principles of the sovereignty, independence, and equality of all states.

The Soviet Union, which was one of the founders of the United Nations and has special responsibility as a permanent member of the Security Council, has always advocated and will continue to advocate strengthening the United Nations on the basis of the observance of its Charter by all UN states.

SOVIET TRADE UNION'S SHALAYEV ADDRESSES PEACE MEETING

LD021822 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow May 2 TASS -- The Soviet people know the cost of war and, therefore, they do not have a stronger desire than to live and work in peace, said today Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. He spoke at an internationalist peace meeting at the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions. It was attended by representatives of trade unions from 118 countries who had come to Moscow for May Day festivities.

The leader of Soviet trade unions called on trade unions of all countries to pool the efforts of working people in the struggle for peace, for disarmament for the sake of development.

The year 1986 proclaimed the International Year of Peace by the U.N. can and must become a turning one in the work against the threat of a nuclear war and in achieving unity of all trade unions in the world. The continued arms race, he said, contributes to unemployment and leads to cuts in social appropriations and growth in prices and taxes. It aggravates the difficult problems in the developing countries where 500 million people now are jobless and where dozens of millions of people suffer from hunger, poverty and diseases.

Stepan Shalayev denounced actions by the USA which is seeking to fan up international tension to its extreme, to sow mistrust and fear among nations and is continuing stockpiling new types of weapons. The U.S. Administration, he said, is for peace and disarmament in words, but it turns down in its deeds the Soviet plan for liquidating mass destruction weapons by the year 2000 and appropriates new billions of dollars for "star wars".

U.S. irresponsible actions are a challenge not only to the USSR but to nations on all the continents, to the world as a whole, the Soviet trade union leader pointed out.

Further Report

LD042148 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- An international trade union conference, which ended here today, highlighted the need for the unity and cohesion of the world trade union movement. The conference was attended by trade union activists from 117 countries and representatives of international and regional organisations who were invited to the Soviet capital for the celebration of the first of May -- the day of international solidarity of the working people.

The meeting was held under the motto: "Trade union solidarity: May Day traditions and the present". In its sections and at plenary sessions the conference examined the prospects of the struggle by the working people and their trade unions for peace and disarmament, for socio-economic rights and freedoms. There was an exchange of views at the conference on the role played by trade union organisations in solving problems of developing countries.

In a talk with a TASS correspondent Aleksander Subbotin, secretary of the Central Council of the USSR Trade Unions, described as fruitful the two-days debate which had passed in a businesslike and frank atmosphere. It shows that representatives of democratic unions from various countries hold identical or close views on urgent problems of the present.

The aggressive course of the U.S. imperialist circles and their allies in NATO, the policy of the arms race and reliance on military force, the rush for military supremacy and disregard for the sovereignty of independent states harbour a grave threat to mankind's peaceful future, trade unions activists from Bulgarian, Britain, the German Democratic Republic, Spain, Italy and other countries pointed out. They said that the imposing peace initiatives of the USSR indicated a real way to a drastic improvement ot the international situation.

Delegates to the conference drew attention to the close link between preserving and strengthening peace and ensuring the working people's social needs. They said that flagrant trampling upon human rights against the backdrop of continually soaring military spending was a reality of modern capitalist society.

Representatives of Benin, Guinea, Honduras, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia and many other speakers emphasized that trade unions could make an immense contribution to the struggle against the policy of neo-colonial plunder and exploitation of developing states, and for the establishment of a new economic order. The huge funds squandered on the arms race should be diverted instead to the development needs.

U.S. TO INVOLVE NATO ALLIES IN ANTI-LIBYA ACTS

LD050235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 May 86

[Cairo correspondent Leonid Rassadin commentary]

[Text] Annual maneuvers, in which troops of a number of NATO countries are taking part, started today in southern Europe. Here is a dispatch by our Cairo correspondent Leonid Rassadin:

These NATO maneuvers in which subdivisions of U.S., British, Netherlands, Italian, Turkish, and French ground, air and naval forces are taking part, are being conducted near the Middle East and North Africa. It is natural that the exercises are being closely followed by Middle East captials. The current maneuvers are causing alarm in particular, among the Arabs.

Many have in mind the recent piratic U.S. aggression against sovereign Libya. I will remind you that in April, the Washington administration failed to involve its NATO allies, excluding Great Britain, in the military venture against Libya. Now, by conducting various NATO maneuvers both in the Mediterranean and in southern Europe, the United States is obviously putting pressure on a number of West European states, trying to secure from them support for the U.S. policy of state terrorism. Arab capitals are also concerned about the fact that recently, a huge armada of warships from the U.S. 6th Fleet has been concentrated again in the Mediterranean. What is more, it has been joined by another detachment of U.S. warships headed by the Enterprise nuclear aircraft carrier. It is hard even to imagine the scale of the catastrophe if Washington should provoke a new armed conflict in the southern Mediterranean. Arab political cirlces do not rule out the possibility that the United States may be preparing another terrorist action against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and will try, this time, to draw all the NATO military bloc into it.

GRAMOV AFFIRMS BACKING FOR COHOSTED OLYMPICS

PM051205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 6

[Interview with M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee and the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, with an unnamed TASS correspondent: "In Defense of the Olympic Ideals" -- first prograph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] At the end of April the fifth session of the General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committee was held in Seoul, and was attended by representatives of 152 countries. In an interview M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee [NDC] and of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, told a TASS correspondent about the assembly's proceedings and the decisions adopted.

Question: Could you tell us, please, about the most topical issues on the agenda? The assembly proceedings and the decisions adopted attract great interest among sports fans.

Answer: Attention must be focused above all on the issues on whose solution the future of the Olympic movement will largely depend. These are primarily: the struggle against professionalism, commercialization, and apartheid in sports; the organization of the 1988 Games; and the definition of the long-term program of action of the Association of National Olympic Committees.

As is known, not so long ago the International Olympic Committee [IOC] Executive Committee drew up and went so far as to approve a so-called "Code of Conduct for Athletes." Certain circles tried to get the assembly to approve it and thus, with the help of this "code," to drag professionalism into the Olympic movement and make the games "open." The "code's authors claims that they have sportsmen's interests at heart. In actual fact their concern is confined to a handful of professionals.

During the debate on this issue at the assembly the stance of the Soviet delegation, which proceeded from positions of genuine sportsmanship in the spirit of the principles of the Olympic Charter, was supported by the overwhelming majority of participants. Respresentatives of 24 countries spoke on this issue and 22 of them, including delegates from India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Argentina, Australia, the CSSR, and other socialist countries, rejected the "code." As a result, the attempt to open the games to professionals was resolutely rebuffed.

Question: The press in many countries is attentively following the talks between representatives of the DPRK and South Korea about their joint holding of the 1988 Olympics. Was this issue touched upon at the assembly?

Answer: The problem of the 1988 Olympics is a pressing problem which demands a radical solution in the interests not just of the Olympic movement but also of the people who inhabit the Korean peninsula. The decision, 4 and 1/2 years ago, to hold the games in Seoul has created artificial problems for the Olympic movement.

The Soviet Union actively supported the DPRK proposal to organize the Olympics in both the North and the South. I would like to note that our stance was supported both at the assembly, and at the meeting between NOC representatives and the IOC Executive Committee, by the delegates of the PRC, the CSSR, and a number of other countries. However, I must admit that there still are people in the international sports movement who, using various arguments as a cover, are seeking to channel this sports issue into a political impasse.

Our stance on this issue is well known. And I emphasize again, we are in favor of the games being held both in the North and the South.

Question: The Olympic Charter proclaims the rejection of racism in any form, reaffirms the ideals of cooperation, and speaks of assistance to developing countries. What is the attitude of the leaders of the international Olympic movement toward these problems now?

Answer: The asembly participants not only reaffirmed their stances on apartheid in sports. A demand was presented to the Association of National Olympic Committee and the IOC to exert pressure on those international sports federations in which the Republic of South Africa still retains its membership. The problems of apartheid and professionalism are interlinked. After all, the attempts to open the games to professional tennis players who maintain contacts with the South African regime are, indirectly, also attempts to open the door to those who collaborate with the racists.

The USSR NOC delegation raised the question of the organization of assistance to developing countries. As is known, within the framework of the program "Olympic Solidarity," international seminars and conferences are held in our country and Soviet coaches visit various countries, sharing their experience. The assembly has instructed the presidium of the Association of National Olympic Committee to draw up a plan for the expansion of assistance to African, Asian, and Latin American countries through the year 2000.

Question: Could you describe the role played by the Association of National Olympic Committee in the international Olympic movement?

Answer: This organization was established in 1979. During the 7 years of its existence the association has strengthened and its prestige has increased. The NOCs are the leading force in the international Olympic movement and cannot be ignored. Both the IOC and international sports federations are beginning to understand this. The members of the Association of National Olympic Committee are well aware of the problems and difficulties in the world of sport and are capable of solving them jointly with other organizations in the interests of the international sports movement and the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding among the world's young people.

CEMA NATIONS OPEN TO BILATERAL TIES WITH EEC

AU021600 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 2 (AFP) -- Comecon, the socialist bloc's economic group, has declared it has no objection to the opening of bilateral relations between each of its seven Eastern Eurpean member-countries and the European Economic Community, and EEC spokesman said Friday.

The declaration, contained in a letter by Comecon Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev to the European Commissioner for External Affairs Willy de Clercq, answers one of the major pre-conditions the EEC laid down in January for opening official relations with Comecon.

Mr. Sychev, whose letter was received early this week, confirms that his organization is "disposed to establish official relations with the Community" and adds that, parallel to this, "Comecon member-countries are ready in principle to regulate their relations with the Community on a bilateral basis," the EEC spokesman said.

Romania, in a separate letter sent to the EEC at the end of March, has already indicated it is ready to develop bilateral relations with the 12 EEC countries, and "other Comecon countries are expected to follow suit in the near future," the spokesman said.

Comecon's Eastern European members include the Soviet Union, Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The group also includes Mongolia, Vietnam and Cuba.

The letters are answers to specific demands made in January by the EEC on opening official relations with Comecon. A dialogue on cooperation was revived by the Eastern bloc, after a five-year break, in June 1985 following the election of Mikhail Gorbachev as Soviet Communist Party chief.

Mr. Sychev's letter does not mention the question of West Berlin, which the EEC includes in all treaty agreements. The Eastern bloc has contested this automatic inclusion as it does not recognize the inclusion of West Berlin in West Germany.

The answer to the EEC demands will be forwarded to Community countries to be studied in detail, the spokesman said.

The EEC has already signed several trade agreements with the Comecon countries, including five accords on textiles trade, with Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia, and agreements in steel and agricultural exchanges.

CEMA OFFICIAL ADDRESSES UN ASIA-PACIFIC COMMISSION

LD021418 Mocow TASS in English 1342 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Bangkok May 2 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Boris Chekhonin:

Increasing protectionism on the part of the West and above all the United States is one of the causes of the substantial slowing down of the rates of economic growth in the ESCAP member countries. This has been underlined at the 42nd session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

The session, which came to a close in the Thai capital, focussed its attention on the economic situation in the region's development nations.

The Soviet Government's April 24, 1986, statement on the questions of increasing security and expanding economic cooperation in Asia and the Pacific evoked broad response.

The delegates from Vietnam and other countries stressed that the search for new constructive ways of strengthening peace and developing equitable economic cooperation was in full accord with the interests of the peoples in this region.

The session was addressed by Ladislaw Szupka, deputy secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. A global character was to be imparted to international scientific and technical cooperation, he said.

The CEMA countries were prepared to continue coordinating further on an equatable and mutually acceptable basis their actions with other interested nations.

The CMEA representative criticized the imperialist policy of bans and discrimination in the field of technology, saying that it was damaging international economic relations and contradicting the essence of scientific and technological progress.

In an interview with the TASS correspondent, Szupka highly assessed the results of the ESCAP session's work. The CMEA delegations, he said, had been attending the organization's session as observers since 1974.

Considerable work was done during that period in defining ways and forms of cooperation between the CMEA members and the EDCAP countries. As a result of their efforts, trade between the CMEA countries and the non-socialist countries in the region rose to one percent of the overall value of trade turnover.

The CMEA and its members regularly sent at their own expense experts to the ESCAP countries to provide them with practical scientific and technical aid. This practice would be continued, Seupka said. "We hope that cooperation between the CMEA and ESCAP countries will attain an even higher level".

AAPSO SESSION ON INFORMATION HELD IN KABUL

PM291255 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Apr 86 p 9

[Special Correspondent Sergey Merinov report under the rubric "Their Choice Is the Struggle": "The Truth About Lies"]

[Text] Kabul, Moscow -- John (Edzher), adviser to Presidents Nixon and Ford, said that the United States "should eliminate states' control of all the information used and transmitted."

The same idea was formulated in more detail by Harry Loomis, former deputy director of the American information agency USIA: "Our fundamental goal is to enable the United States to speak with any citizen of any country of the world, without taking into account the wishes of the country's government."

That is the essence of information imperialism, to give it its proper name. In order to be able to look public opinion steadily in the eyes, it hides behind expatiations about "freedom of the press," "freedom of information," an "uncensored press," and so forth.

The problems facing the developing countries in this connection were discussed in Kabul at the second AAPSO conference on the new international information order.

The intolerance of the old order is plain to see. The developing countries, where 75 percent of the world's population lives, possess only 10 percent of the information resources and 1 percent of data processing resources, which places them in ever increasing dependence on the mighty Western corporations. According to UN figures, the four biggest Western new agencies -- AP, UPI, REUTER, and AFP -- control 80 percent of the information disseminated in the capitalist and developing world, and transmit more than 35 million words daily. For comparison: The pool of nonaligned countries' agencies -- which includes agencies from 94 states -- disseminated only 60,000 words a day. Things are no better with the press, radio, and television.

More than 50 delegations from various countries and representatives of 8 international and regional organizations took part in the conference. The Soviet delegation was headed by V.N. Sebruk, member of the presidium of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

The conference participants heard a message of greetings from B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. Comrade B. Karmal stressed that the ideological war against revolutionary Afghanistan has become, in effect, an integral part of the undeclared war which is being waged against it. Undeclared, but entirely real and cruel. The death and destruction brought to Afghanistan by the dushman gangs are paid for generously by imperialism and reaction. The counterrevolution receives more than a billion dollars a year.

The conference participants went to Jalalabad, met with representatives of the jirga of free tribes, had contact with many Afghans, and were able once again to see for themselves the falsity of Western propaganda about everything concerning the state of affairs in Afghanistan.

In the conference's final communique its participants came out in favor of an all-round struggle by the information media against imperialism's attempts to exacerbate tension in the world and give new impetus to the arms race and called upon the developing states to rally in the face of imperialism's information aggression and to defend by joint efforts their spiritual values, traditions, and culture.

The conference adopted a telegram to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar, a message to UNESCO Director General A.M. M'Bow, and a message to the DRP people.

USSR INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP BODY HOLDS FORUM

PM010905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Dialogue and Cooperation"]

[Text] The Soviet public, by participating in the movement for friendship with the peoples of other states, is making a worthy contribution to carrying out the CPSU's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy. This was stressed at the third session of the Council of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Counties [SSOD] on 26 April.

Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the SSOD presidium, said in her report that the extensive propagandizing of the materials and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress aboad, and above all in-depth, will argued explanations of the general line of party domestic and foreign policy -- the line of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening world peace -- is a most important task for SSOD, one of the largest public organizations.

The speaker noted that despite the complexity of the world situation and the hostile anti-Soviet campaign, the number of friendship organizations having ties with our country had grown in the last 6 years from 120 to 136. They are now active in 91 countries. We may justifiably say that through them the movement for friendship with the Soviet Union has become an integral part of the peace-loving forces' movement to avert the threat of war, end nuclear tests, and ensure a peaceful outer space. This is confirmed by the practice of carrying out within the SSOD sphere antiwar actions and international meetings, seminars, conferences, and round tables.

The joint action of the USSR and socialist states' friendship societies is extensive and varied. Relations with the public of liberated countries are occupying an ever-increasing place in SSOD's work.

The report drew particular attention to work shortcomings and way of overcoming them. It noted in particular the need to abandon outmoded forms and methods and resolutely combat cliches and stereotyped thinking. The way to achieve this was to adopt a differentiated approach to developing relations with the public of each country and to take care about the ideological thrust and political content of measures.

PRC CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF VISITS WEINBERGER

LD070703 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Washington May 7 TASS -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of China, who is now on a visit here, had a meeting with Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, at the Pentagon.

The Pentagon declined to give the news media any details of the meeting.

The American press noted that Yang Dezhi's visit was the first ever visit by the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Armed Forces to the United States in the entire history of relations between the U.S. and China.

Discuss Military Exercises, Sales

LD070908 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 7 TASS -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China, who is currently on a visit in the United States, has met with Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defence secretary, a correspondent of the KYODO TSUSHIN agency in Washington said.

The report quotes the Pentagon sources as saying that an exchange of views was held at the meeting on the possibility of holding joint Sino-U.S. military exercises, the sale of U.S. electronic equipment and torpedoes for Chinese F-8 fighter aircraft and the calls of U.S. naval ships at Chinese ports.

The visit of the Chinese chief of General Staff is viewed in the United States as the most important event in bilateral military cooperation since the normalisation of diplomatic relations between the USA and the PRC in 1979, the agency said.

PRAVDA CITED ON CIA, MOSSAD LINKS TO BERLIN BLAST

LD070514 Moscow TASS in English 0510 GMT 7 May 86

["ADEN NEWS AGENCY [ANA] Commentary" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- The daily PRAVDA publishes today: With reference to a number of its own sources the ANA has distributed a commentary concerning the April 5 explosion at the La Belle Disco in West Berlin.

The commentary points to the direct involvement of the American CIA and the Israeli Mossad secret service in organising the explosion. This is evidenced by a whole number of facts, in particular, by the circumstance that the Americans were preparing for this explosion in advance and already on April 4 sent to the West Berlin airport three Red Cross plans that were used after the explosion to evacuate the wounded.

Several minutes before the action, the commentary said, several members of the underground narcotics syndicate, who had dealings with American soldiers, learned about the imminent explosion and left the discotheque building in haste.

The police, investigating the circumstances of the explosion, found out that the bomb was manufactured from an American-made explosive and brought into the disco by an American soldier who was a member of a drug-dealing ring.

Such rings, ANA pointed out, were set up and financed by the Central Intelligence Agency and Israeli special services for carrying out terrorist actions.

As to the dispatch, allegedly intercepted by the Americans and ascribed by them to the Libyans, that was a hoax. According to the same source, the "coded message" was in fact transmitted by American Sergeant Hower known as "colonel". To transmit the message he used a special automobile sent for this purpose to the capital of the German Democratic Republic.

The commentary says that the West German political circles do not rule out the possibility of new U.S. military provocations against Libya. The secret services of the United States and the West might mastermind more provocative terroristic acts in Europe in order to "justify" further aggressive actions. Already now Washington is engaged in psychological conditioning of the public opinion for new actions against Libya. It spreads obvious misinformation about an alleged secret agreement between the USSR and the USA on "the division of the spheres of influences" between them and alleges that Moscow was informed in advance about the United States prepared armed aggression against Libya.

Such assertions of the U.S. mouthpieces of propanda hold no water and are false through and through, the news agency writes. They have been officially rejected by the Soviet Union. This "information" has been concocted by the CIA and its aim is to isolate Libya on the international arena, to sow distrust for the Soviet Union.

AMBASSADOR TROYANOVSKIY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN BEIJING

LD061504 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Beijing May 6 TASS -- Oleg Troyanovskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the People's Republic of China, presented credentials today in the premises of the National People's Congress to Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, chairman [title as received] of the People's Republic of China.

During the friendly talk held after the presentation of credentials both sides expressed the striving for a further improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

KHABAROVSK EXHIBITION DEMONSTRATES TRADE POTENTIAL

PM011000 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 18, Apr 86 (Signed to Press 24 Apr 86) p 21

[Own correspondent V. Bavin dispatch under the rubric "Exhibitions, Fairs"; "In the Interests of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Khabarovsk -- The potential for expanding Soviet-Chinese border trade was demonstrated at a trade and industry exhibition held in Khabarovsk. Trade organizations in the Soviet Far East exhibited a wide range of commodities offered for export to the PRC.

The exhibition was opened by V. Lozovoy, general director of the "Dalintorg" All-Union Association. The exhibition was toured by delegations of foreign trade companies from China's Heilongjiang Province and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region which are visiting Khabarovsk. The guests assessed highly the Soviet-made articles -- electrical domestic appliances, everyday necessities, and products of the Far East's local industry.

The contracts signed in Khabarovsk by representatives of the "Dalintorg" All-Union Association and the Chinese foreign trade companies set out the volumes and time schedules of reciprocal commodity deliveries within the framework of border trade.

"We are please with the results of the talks," Liu Shichi, general director of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region border trade company, said. "Following the resumption of our border trade ties 3 years ago, new steps have been taken to develop mutually advantageous commodity exchange. The contracts that were signed will make it possible to expand our cooperation, increase variety, and boost the volume of reciprocal deliveries."

PRC WRITER CRITICIZES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

LD052256 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Beijing May 5 TASS -- Ba Jin, chairman of the union of Chinese writers, has been quoted by the newspaper YANGCHENG WANBAO as saying that the "Cultural Revolution" brought immeasurable suffering to the country and to the people.

"Its influence, I'm afraid," he said, "will not disappear in the life of several generations. That is why it is necessary to criticise the 'Cultural Revolution' and generalize the bitter historical experience so that the subsequent generations do not forget it."

CHON TU-HWAN 'MANEUVERING' IN FACE OF OPPOSITION

PM051325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Dictator Maneuvering"]

[Text] Tokyo, 1 May -- "Chon Tu-hwan is trying to gain time" -- this is how the Japanese newspaper ASAHI evaluated the latest maneuver by the South Korean dictator, who has proclaimed some kind of "readiness to revise the Constitution" in accordance with "public opinion." He declared at a meeting in Seoul with leaders of the leading political parties that he will "agree to this concession" if the opposition "ends the street disturbances" and is able to reach a compromise with the authorities on drawing up a "joint draft reform." Official propaganda has already begun trumpeting the dictator's "unprecedented flexibility." In fact, however, it can only be regarded as a ruse designed to reduce the intensity of actions aimed at overthrowing the pro-American regime in South Korea.

For several months now the opposition has been running a campaign there to collect 10 million signatures to a demand for the introduction of a system of direct elections of the president by the whole people.

Despite mass arrests of student leaders, the inaugural conference of an association of youth committees in the struggle against imperialism and fascism was held in Seoul a few days ago. They damand the withdrawal of the American occupation troops and the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan junta.

PRAVDA CITES TASS REPORTS ON PLO AIDE'S DPRK VISIT

PM021445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PLO Delegation Visit"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr -- DPRK President Kim Il-song has received a PLO delegation headed by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO, which is on a visit here.

During his stay in the DPRK, F. Qaddumi held talks with Kim Yong-nam, deputy premier of the Administration Council and DPRK foreign minister. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the status and development of bilateral relations. The Korean people express full support and solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, the DPRK leader stressed. In turn, the head of the PLO delegation declared that his organization fully supports all the proposals and initiatives of the DPRK Government aimed at the peaceful unification of the country.

JAPANESE COMMISSION URGES 'STAR WARS' PARTICIPATION

LD052124 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 5 May 86

[Ivan Andreyev commentary]

[Text] The third Japanese mission that visited the United States to get acquainted with the star wars program has published a report that advises the government to join the American plans for militarizing outer space. The following commentary has been prepared by Ivan Andreyev; this is what he writes:

The report should become a document on the basis of which the Japanese Government will have to make a decision on the Strategic Defense Initiative. For the purpose, Prime Minister Nakasone has formed a special group of ministers and ordered it to thoroughly study the question of participation in Star Wars. The make-up of the group is notable. Four out of its five members are known as advocates of the militarization of space. The delegation that visited the United States included representatives of many private companies that actually already cooperate with the United States in the sphere of military technology. That's why the advice to join the star wars was predictable. Apparently certain circles in Tokyo are eager to say yes in reply to the American enquiry about the participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative. Those who are directly and almost personally interested in involvement in the program are in charge. However, these people realize that open support for the plans of the Pentagon for militarizing space is fraught with serious political consequences, and that's why they are trying to camouflage it.

The report worked out by the study mission emphasizes the (?advertisement) of the technical advantages Japan will allegedly gain by participating in the SDI. But the considerations of the advocates of star wars don't change anything. The news agency KYODO TSUSHIN has said that a new step forward has been taken in Japan's participation in the development of a partially space-based antimissile defense system. The advice of the delegation is not a step forward in technological progress, but a step to a new round of the arms race. No matter on what pretext Japan joins the SDI, it will be involved in the aggressive nuclear program of the United States that is directed against the Soviet Union.

The main thing that has to be taken into account is the military and political consequences of participation in the U.S. strategy of confrontation on a nuclear level. The WALL STREET JOURNAL has said that Japan is an ideal place for the implementation of the SDI program because the geographical location of the Japanese islands allows the deployment of such a system. This phrase reminds the report of American generals who outlined the targets for the nuclear bombardments in Japan at the end of World War II. The relations between Tokyo and Washington on the subject of star wars are a good lesson of how American allies after taking one imprudent step are getting more and more bogged in the quagmire of commitments, contradicting their own national interests.

The expression of understanding for star wars was the first step of this kind for Japan. Having expressed understanding, Japan gave the United States reason to require more. Now news analysts say that the question of Japan's involvement in star wars at the research stage has been almost settled. Having participated in research, it will almost be impossible to avoid participation in the practical deployment, because the two processes are interconnected. If Japan helps to deploy space weapons it will hardly be able to refuse to accept some of the U.S. components in its own territory. If space arms are ever used, no one will ask Japan whether it wants to be involved in a conflict with the use of nuclear arms or doesn't. Is it worth placing the country into such a position?

The last few steps of Japanese ruling circles in the direction of the SDI have shown that they think it's worth doing so. In this connection we'd like to quote from a recently published Soviet Government statement on Asian security. It says the world is living through an alarming and responsible stage of development that requires political will, new approaches, farsighted solutions, and practical steps to fundamentally improve the international situation. Unfortunately, Japan's approach to star wars shows a lack of these qualities. Japan is stepping into a slippery and dangerous road.

REPORTS ON ELECTION OF AFGHANISTAN'S NAJIBULLAH

PM061616 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Task Is To Strengthen Unity"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 May -- BAKHTAR has transmitted the text of a speech by PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Najib [name as published] at the PDPA Central Committee 18th plenum.

Allow me to express a sense of deep and sincere respect for Comrade Babrak Karmal for his service to the cause of the April Revolution, Najib said. I have been given a greet responsibility, he said, in connection with my election as PDPA Central Committee general secretary, and I put it down to the party's great confidence in me. As a soldier of the party and as your comrade in the common struggle for the ideals of the April Revolution, I assure you that I will devote all my strength, energy, and knowledge to implementing the aims and tasks of the PDPA and the revolution. Relying on the collective thought and will of the members of the PDPA Central Committee and its Politburo, I will adhere to the fundamental principles of the domestic and foreign policy of the PDPA and the state.

The strengthening of the unity and cohesion of party ranks is a very important task since the strength of the PDPA and the guarantee of the enhancement of its leading and directing role lie in the party members' unity of thought and actions, he said. The PDPA will unswervingly implement the decisions of the 16th and 17th plenums of the Central Committee on widening and strengthening the social base of the revolutionary system and ensuring active participation by all strata of society and representatives of all Afghan ethnic groups and tribes in running state affairs.

In conditions of the undeclared war unleashed by imperialism and reaction against our country and the revolutionary gains, the party and state will consider it a very important task to comprehensively strenthen the DRA Armed Forces and increase their combat capability. The fundamental task of the party and state is to stop the bloodshed and establish peace and tranquillity in our land.

All the work, Najib added, will be based on further strengthening and developing friendship with the great Soviet Union, the great Lenin's party, and the heroic and magnanimous Soviet people. The PDPA will continue to constantly strengthen cooperation with the communist and workers parties, the peoples of the socialist community countries, the nonaligned countries and all parties and organizations struggling for peace and progress.

The present situation and conditions demand that all of us, all members of the party, carry out intensive work to implement the majestic and humane goals of the PDPA and the April Revolution and demand comradely unity, revolutionary optimism, a new approach, and awareness of the need for new forms of activity, love for the working people, and unity with the people beneath the party banner.

BAKHTAR also provided the text of B. Karmal's address to the PDPA Central Committee. He assured the party leadership that while in the post of member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium he will devote all his life, energy, and experience to the struggle for peace, freedom, and progress and for the Afghan working people's happiness and to the cause of building a new society in revolutionary Afghanistan, comprehensively strengthening party unity, and ensuring the final victory of the April Revolution.

Profiled by PRAVDA

PM061512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PDPA Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 May -- BAKHTAR has broadcast the information report on a PDPA Central Committee plenum.

The PDPA Central Committee 18th Plenum was held 4 May 86 to examine an organizational matter.

The plenum agreed to Comrade Babrak Karmal's request to be released from the post of PDPA Central Committee general secretary on health grounds. The PDPA Central Committee plenum expressed gratitude to Comrade Babrak Karmal for his long service as PDPA Central Committee general secretary and for his contribution to the cause of the April Revolution and wished him success in his activity as member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

The plenum unanimously elected Comrade Najib, Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, to the post of PDPA Central Committee general secretary.

Comrade Najib was born in 1947, the son of an office worker. He is a Pashtun. He left Habibya High School in 1964 and graduated from Kabul University Medical Faculty in 1975. Comrade Najib joined the PDPA in 1965. As a member he was an active participant in the revolutionary struggle and had two spells in jail. Ever since the victory of the 1978 April Revolution he has worked productively to establish and strengthen people's power and carry out progressive socioeconomic transformations.

In 1978 he was doing diplomatic work. In 1980, as an experienced worker, he was sent by the PDPA Central Committee to take charge of the state information service. He has the military rank of lieutenant general. He has been decorated for combat and labor services.

Comrade Najib has been a member of the PDPA Central Committee since 1977 and a member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo since 1981. He is a member of the DRA Revolutionary Council. At the PDPA Central Committee 16th Plenum he was elected secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

At the PDPA Central Committee 18th Plenum Comrad Najib was elected PDPA Central Committee general secretary.

Sends Cable to Gorbachev

LD070915 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee M. Najib has expressed cordial gratitude to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the warm congratulations on his election as a general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and for the high appreciation of his activity in the party ranks in the name of triumph of the ideas of the April revolution.

"On my new important post, I will make every effort, leaning for support of all our party and people, to implement the basic line of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan of carrying out fundamental socio-economic transformations, upholding Afghanistan's independence, territorial integrity and national sovreignty from the encroachments of counter-revolution, imperialism and regional reaction, of strengthening and broadening all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community," the telegram says.

"The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan people are profoundly grateful and set high store by the invariable internationalist assistance and support for revolutionary Afghanistan by the CPSU and the courageous people of the land of the Soviets, firmly support the Soviet Union's peaceable foreign policy directed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, preserving and strengthening peace in the world, ensuring an independent and free development of the peoples," the telegram stresses.

Gorbachev Congratulates

LD051659 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, genreal secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has cordially congratulated Najibullah on his election to the post of general secretary of the Central Committee on the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

"A steadfast fighter for the interests of the Afghan people and active participant in the implementaiton of Afghanistan's domestic and foreign policy," the message said, "You have won deserved authority in the party and the people, directing all your strength to the struggle for the vital social and economic changes of his country, for the consolidation of its sovereignty."

The message pointed to Najibullah's personal contribution to strengthening Soviet-Afghan friendship, to developing and expanding all-round fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the DRA.

Kabul Radio Reports Message

LD051653 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Text[The following congratulations message from Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived on the occasion of Najibullah's election as general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan:

Esteemed Comrad Najibullah: On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, I present to you warm and sincere congratulations on your election as general secretary of the PDPA. As a frim struggler for the interests of the Afghan people and an active participant in the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of Afghanistan, you enjoy high authority among the party and the people and are using all your energy in the struggle toward fundamental social and economic changes in your homeland and toward the consolidation of its national sovereignty.

Your personal role in the consolidation of Soviet-Afghan friendship and the broadening of comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the DRA is clear. I wish you Corade Najibullah, and all members of the PDPA, great success in the realization of the aims and tasks of the April Revolution

[Signed] Mikhail Gorbachev, 5 May 1986

REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

PRAVDA Reports Yeltsin Speech

PM061435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent and TASS report: "In the Struggle for a Peaceful Future; At the German Communist Party Congress in Hamburg"]

[Text] Hamburg, 3 May -- The Eighth German Communist Party [DKP] Congress is continuing work here. B.N. Yeltsin, head of the CPSU delegation, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke yesterday afternoon. Addressing those present, he said: Esteemed Comrades! Friends! I cannot conceal from you that our entire delegation has been greatly stirred by the atmosphere at the congress. It is a combative and dynamic atmosphere aimed at carrying out more and more new tasks in the interests of peace and the working people. What has been accomplished is impressive and generates spiritual enthusiasm and faith in the inevitability of the victory of reason and the just struggle.

Permit me to convey to congress delegates and all FRG Communist the friendly greetings and wishes for new successes which are sent to you by millions of Communists in the Land of Lenin, the first socialist country in history.

The DKP, true to the teaching of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Vladimir Ilich Lenin, is struggling for peace, democracy, and socialism under difficult conditions. Soviet Communists are following the DKP's work with a sense of profound sympathy and solidarity, well aware of the intense effort needed to produce each step, for this progress is achieved under conditions of constant pressure from the bourgeois state. Nonetheless, despite everything, you are moving forward along the path mapped out by Marxism-Leninism and are bringing communist ideas to the masses.

The DKP is united and strong in its struggle. The DKP is a party which is typified by creative spirit and a constructive approach to the complex problems of our time.

Nor is your party's high prestige in the communist and workers movement accidental. The voice of the party of Thaelmann rings out clear and confident. Its actions are calm and purposeful. And faith in the triumph of communist ideals is unshakable! This is all borne out by the DKP Board's report to the congress delivered by Comrade Herbert Mies. FRG Communists' work is multifaceted and complex. Peace and all of the people's problems are the main concern of communist parties. One task alone that has been resolved -- the 100 percent fulfillment of Thaelmann's appeal -- testifies to your party's reserves and potential. You can be congratulated on it.

In participating in the work of the eighth congress we are convinced that real communists, in whatever country they work, abhor sentiments of complacency. Our parties are working under different conditions. Each is resolving its own tasks. But there are problems on which we are working together. That is our theme today.

These problems were discussed in an open and principled manner at our 27th congress. This congress was a highly significant one for the CPSU. Strategic decisions were made aimed at ensuring the profound economic and social transformation of the country's life. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report criticized the previous period of our society's development, made a frank assessment of what has been achieved, and honestly and directly talked about out shortcomings and failings. The congress showed that we will have a major battle on our hands in the economic sphere in confronting our ideological enemies. And we will give battle. We are prepared for that. A program exists. Of course, it is vast and complex. We need peace to implement it.

The situation is currently tense. And it is no accident that it is particularly alarming the FRG people. Two world conflagrations have already started from German soil. You know quite well where the policy of an unrestricted arms race and saber rattling is leading. Europe must no longer be an arena for wars. It is the duty of all Europeans together and each European individually to prevent this.

In the struggle for a peaceful future, we want to be alongside you and the peoples of the whole of Europe. And we count on meeting with a positive response here, irrespective of who is in power in a certain country or to which bloc it may belong.

Complacency and inactivity on this fundamental question of the day would be tantamount to a crime.

Profoundly recognizing our responsibility for ensuring mankind's survival and the need for urgent action, and have proposed a program for ridding the planet of nuclear weapons by the end of this century. We advocate profound reductions in conventional arms too. On behalf of the CPSU leadership we state here that the Soviet Union is prepared to fulfill this program entirely and in whole, detail by detail! We have demonstrated our goodwill to the whole world by introducing a unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests. But our proposals have not met with the proper response from the other side.

The proposals to turn Europe into a chemical weapons-free zone have also been rejected. This is understandable since the United States is currently working on binary weapons. The implementation of this program threatens to turn the planet's densely populated territories into a potential theater for a destructive chemical war. Europe's civilian population will be the main victim.

One gets the impression that the U.S. Government, and NATO as a whole, have learned the word "no" and use it in any circumstances, even without coming to grips with the essence of initiatives. The more specific the proposals our country advances, the greater the obstinacy with which they are rejected.

Moreover, our ideological enemies miss no chance to unleash another campaign against the USSR. What tags has bourgeois propaganda not pinned on us? Everyone knows about the myth of the Soviet military threat, "crusades," and so forth.

Here is the latest example. Bourgeois propaganda is spinning many yarns about the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Power Station]. One cannot fail to be affronted by the crude lies about "thousands killed" published in FRG newspapers, such as today's issue of BILD, for instance. And all this is done in order to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria yet again in the hope of driving a wedge between the Soviet Union's relations with other countries. They will not succeed in doing so. We are grateful to the delegates to the FRG Communists' congress who are sympathizing about what has happened in our country. And I can officially state that the government is doing everything to eradicate the consequences of the accident. In implementing the Energy Program, the atom will continue to be made to serve peaceful goals in people's interests.

The United States wants to turn Western Europe into its "dual hostage" -- nuclear and chemical. As was the case with Pershing-2 and long-range cruise missiles, the United States is clearly playing dirty, counting on deflecting a retaliatory strike away from its own territory and directing it against the population of its allies, that is, including the FRG. This means simply hoodwinking the peoples of Western Europe. We and you cannot leave the fate of peace in the hands of U.S. imperialism and an FRG Government that obediently toes its line.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently stated: We propose embarking on reductions in conventional arms and in operational-tactical nuclear arms over the entire territory of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- under international verification [kontrol].

Of course, the implementation of our proposals in practice presupposes reciprocity and a mutual willingness on the part of the other side to act in a similar manner. We do not yet see such a willingness in Washington. Nor do we see it in a number of European captials, Bonn included. We see the FRG as an important political partner. But is must be understood that partnership presupposes a fair and peace-loving policy with respect to each other. But Bonn's political course is increasingly departing from such a policy. And this is hampering the development of our relations, which in other circumstances could be extremely fruitful. The FRG wants to put its own stamp on its foreign policy, but it does not. It is just the mirror image of Washington. That is why it is hard for us to improve our relations. We are firmly convinced that achieving progress and a turnaround in world affairs is possible. It is possible because the forces advocating such a turnaround are very strong. It is possible because these forces are continuing to step up their activeness. It is possible because there is a growing conviction in the ruling circles of many Western countries of the impermissibility of the "position of strength" policy. It is also possible because a combative communist party, such as the DKP, is operating in the center of Europe.

War is inherently alien to socialism. Socialism proves and will continue to prove its advantages over societies built on man's exploitation of man, not through force of arms but by dint of example. We are convinced of that! We firmly believe it! Comrades! The friendship between our parties has beep roots in the time of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Its durability has been tested and not found wanting. Many generations of German and Soviet Communists have contributed to this friendship. But one name has a special place in this list. Ernst Thaelmann, is whose homeland your congress is being held and whose 100th anniversary we have all just celebrated, has always been and remains for each communist an example of selfless service to the cause of the working class and the unselfish struggle for our ideals and for working people's happiness. A great friend of the Soviet Union, a Communist and internationalist he will always be the embodiment of boundless fidelity to the revolutionary aspirations of the proletariat.

May the great ideals of the international workers movement truiumph! Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live the indissoluble friendship between the CPSU and the DKP! In conclusion, permit me to convey greetings to the eighth congress from the CPSU Central Committee and to present a gift to the DKP -- a statue of Ernst Thaelmann sculpted by the Moscow sculptor Vyacheslav Klykov.

The speech by the head of the CPSU delegation was listened to with great attention and accompanied by applause.

On behalf of the delegates the congress presidium thanked the CPSU delegation for the greetings and the gift.

The FRG Communists' forum is continuing its work.

Visits Museum, Auto Plant

LD062226 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[From the "Vremya" Newcast; report by correspondent V. Kondratyev]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Yeltsin in in the FRG. They took part in the Eighth Congress of the German Communist Party [DKP]

There is a motor works at Wolfsburg, a small town is the eastern FRG. The works belongs to the Volkswagen firm. It is one of the biggest in the FRG and the world. Thousands of automobiles daily come off the conveyer belts here. These are mainly small passenger cars that compete quite successfully with similar models on the domestic and international markets. To do this, it was necessary to significantly re-equip the technical processes and pay greater attention to the quality of production.

Comrade Yeltsin, who visited the works, was told about all of this by the managers of the concern. There are many firms and enterprises in the FRG that have accumulated many years of experience of relations with their Soviet partners. This allows them to expand their production, create new workplaces, and to feel more confident in the vacillating economic situation in the world. This is why Doctor Karl Han, chairman of the board of the works, stressed the interest of the West German side in establishing mutually beneficial contacts.

Comrade Yeltsin conversed with workers at the works, who warmly welcomed the Soviet guests. The workers asked them to convey their greetings to their Soviet colleagues and expressed the aspiration to strengthen trust and mutual understanding between the peoples of the FRG and the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev Message to Mies

LD061218 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has cordially congratualted Herbert Mies on being re-elected to the post of chairman of the German Communist Party.

He said in the congratulatory message: "This is a convincing proof of the confidence and prestige that you enjoy among West German Communists, in the international communist and workers' movement as a consistent and dedicated fighter for the vital interests of the working people of the country, for the cause of peace and social progress".

TASS CITES AFP REPORT ON FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST

LD070518 Moscow TASS in English 0514 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Paris May 7 TASS -- France staged another test of a nuclear device in the morning today, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reported.

According to a New Zealand Government spokesman, the underground explosion was set off on Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific.

All in all, 80 nuclear tests have been carried out on Mururoa Atoll, including eight last year.

PRAVDA CITES AL-QADHDHAFI BULGARIAN TV INTERVIEW

PM061044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "M. al-Qadhdhafi Interview"]

[Text] Sofia, 4 May -- Libya will not yield to the pressure of the United States and its allies. It will continue to pursue an independent, anti-imperialist policy and will not swerve from its chosen path, leader of the Libyan revolution M. al-Qadhdhafi has stated. The imperialist aggression against Libya, he pointed out in his interview on Bulgarian television, is directed against all progressive and peace-loving forces. Its aim is to stifle the revolutionary and national liberation forces in the Arab world and the developing countries.

The leader of the Libyan revolution rated highly the assistance given by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in connection with the barbaric American aggression against Libya.

AMBASSADOR TO OMAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

GF051323 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, received in his office this morning Aleksandr Ivanovich Zinchuk [Soviet ambassador to Jordan] who presented a copy of his credentials as the USSR's nonresident ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman.

The minister of state for foreign affairs welcomed the Soviet ambassador and wished him success in his mission. He expressed hope over the promotion of bilateral relations between the two friendly countries.

During the meeting, they exchanged friendly words and reviewed the bilateral relations and several issues of common interest between the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Haytham ibn Tariq Al Sa'id, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Dhahab, director of the foreign minister's office; and 'Ali Ibn 'Abdallah al-Musafir, chief of protocol.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DOS SANTOS VISIT

Report on Gorbachev Meeting

LD061213 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met today with Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, who is currently on an official friendly visit in the USSR.

The leaders of the two parties briefed each other on the main directions in the work unfolding in the Soviet Union and Angola for the implementation of the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the Second Congress of the MPLA-Workers Party. Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that the CPSU's policy of all-round acceleration of socio-economic progress and perfection of socialist democracy meets with unanimous support from the Soviet people. Jose Eduardo dos Santos spoke on the activity of the MPLA-Workers Party to organize nation-wide rebuff to the policy of aggression and interference pursued by the imperialists, racists and their agents against Angola, which embarked on the path of building a new life. He expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the invariable solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola.

In discussing topical international issues, the sides gave a unanimous evaluation of the causes of the aggravation of the international situation as a result of imperialism's adventurist militaristic policy. It was pointed out that the U.S. Administration is persistently pursuing a policy of building up the arms race and spreading it into outer space. In that connection Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed the importance of implementing the Soviet peace initiatives which contain a constructive and realistic programme for eliminating nuclear weapons, creating a comprehensive international security system.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Jose Eduardo dos Santos have strongly condemned the attempts of the imperialist forces headed by the USA at using the conflict situations in various parts of the world for further poisoning the international climate, for interfering in the home affairs of sovereign states.

They stressed that the U.S. attack against Libya, the threats against other states, the start by the U.S. Administration of rendering direct military assistance to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] puppet gangs in Angola, the aggressive actions of the racist Republic of South Africa against the neighbour African states are an incarnation of state-sponsored terrorism and are rejected by the whole international community. Solidarity was reaffirmed with the "Frontline" African states, with the courageous liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of the African National Congress and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

Agreement was reached in the course of the meeting on the implementation of a number of practical measures in the interests of further developing and deepening friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and MPLA-Workers Party, the Soviet Union and People's Angola. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said that the Soviet Union will, as before, firmly and consistently side with the Angolan people in its just struggle.

The meeting proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Talks Begin With Ryzhkov

LD061314 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- Soviet-Angolan talks opened in the Kremlin today. They are conducted by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

The president of Angola arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

LD061656 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace today in honour of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 6 May, in a report on the speech by Gorbachev, notes the appearance of the following: With the guest were those officials accompanying him on his trip. On the Soviet side at the dinner were Comrades Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Aliyev, Shevardnadze, Talyzin, Dobrynin, Yakovlev; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; ministers; USSR chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.]

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech at the dinner. He said:

Esteemed Comrade dos Santos, esteemed Angolan friends, comrades,

We are glad to see in Moscow anew the party and state leader of People's Angola, President dos Santos. I greet all the Angolan friends accompanying Comrade dos Santos on this visit. You always are our welcome guests. Effective solidarity with the struggle waged by the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA-Workers Party is our constant policy.

Your visit, Comrade President, is taking place during a special, I will say, very responsible and crucial period of the development of the international situation. The Soviet leadership is not dramatising the situation. But we cannot help realising that mankind has reached a point where its future and the fate of our planet, our home in which we all live, are to be decided. The stocks of weapons of mass destruction have already reached critical dimensions. Meanwhile, the arms race is going on and spreading into ever new areas. Imperialism is now trying to use virtually every scientific discovery first and foremost to produce new tools of death. Confrontation, which makes the arms race double dangerous, is going on.

We have just lived through another acute crisis, which was caused by the U.S. attack on Libya, a sovereign state and a full-fledged member of the international community. The U.S. Administration again showed itself to the world in the unseemly role of the strangler of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The aggressor sustained a moral and political defeat in Libya. Virtually the entire international community condemned, in one form or another, the actions of the United States. But the White House would not calm down. It is bristling with new threats. Now not only to Libya but also to Syria and Iran. This means that another crisis, caused by a striving for hegemony, can break out at any moment.

No pretexts of "international terrorism", to every form of which the Soviet Union has always been opposed in principle, can justify the actions of the USA. These actions themselves are the worst manifestation of terrorism, state terrorism, when a strong power claims the licence of "lynching" countries it does not like.

An end must be put to all this. It is our profound conviction that the conveyer belt of the arms race must be stopped without delay and confrontation denounced. This must be done by all of us jointly, so to speak. Collective security alone can help preserve civilisation on earth. It is becoming more and more obvious, too, that security must embrace all the spheres, military, political, economic and humanitarian alike.

It was procceding from these realities that we formulated at the 27th party congress a programme for the establishment of a comprehensive international security system. What it amounts to actually is a qualitatively new approach to this problem. The task is to eliminate the very physical possibility of the threat of war. This prospect obviously is not to the liking of the military-industrial complex of the United States. That is why struggle for a world without wars or weapons will be long and hard. But it is worth it. The very existence of humanity is at stake.

An important role is being played in that struggle by the peoples of the newly-free countries. This is no chance [as received] as current confrontation and the arms race are putting an unbearable burden on their shoulders. Imperialism is seeking to sustain its truly appalling military spending at their expense. Parasitizing on the body of the peoples, it is bleeding them white, as the saying goes, and shedding crocodile tears, moreover, over the economic difficulties of its victims.

The machinery of indebtedness, now a component of the sophisticated system of neo-colonialist enslavement, is being used by imperialism in its attempts to rule the destinies of whole states and nations, which have got into the snare of debts. They hope to buy with new loans and credits to emergent states their political independence, won in uphill battles with the colonialists.

Many African countries have found themselves in dire straits in the past few years. Their plight means tragedy for millions of people. It is leading to the further aggravation of the problems of backwardness, poverty, hunger, disease and appalling infant mortality, acute as they are. This also is terrorism of a sort, economic terrorism, on the part of imperialism.

We are convinced that it is vitally necessary to put an end to neo-colonialist plunder. A special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the criticial economic situation in Africa will be convened at the end of May. The Soviet Union would like it to produce an effective comprehensive programme for the solution of the economic problems of the continent. The crisis besetting African countries cannot be resolved with new injections of financial aid. It is no cure for this disease. Radical measures are needed to uproot its deep-seated causes, inherited from colonialism and bred by neo-colonialism. These measures must be closely related to the solution of the problem of disarmament. Every step on the road to disarmament could not only ensure more security for all but also release resources for overcoming backwardness, inter alia, in African countries, of course. Our slogan is "disarmament for development." I think you agree with this approach.

Angola has for ten years now been a target of the policy of intervention and aggression pursued by the racist Republic of South Africa with the support and, of late, direct participation of the USA. Washington and Pretoria would not recognise the Angolan people's right to decide their destiny independently. As the American Administration has gone over to openly giving military aid to the UNITA puppet gangs, which have left a bloody trail behind them on Angolan soil, this step has been justly viewed everywhere as another step in the escalation of that criminal policy.

The Soviet Union is in solidarity with the dedicated struggle of the Angolan people, defending their sovereignty, and their progressive social system. We are standing and will continue to stand firmly and unswervingly by our commitments under the clauses of the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola. No one should have any doubts on this score.

It is very important that the entire international community should come out even more energetically in support of Angola and for a resolute end to aggressive encroachments on its independence and territorial integrity. Our readiness to step up collective efforts for the settlement of conflict situations in different parts of the world, mentioned at the 27th CPSU Congress, applies to the south African region as well. There is a sensible and realistic alternative to bloodshed, tension and confrontation in the south of Africa. It presupposes the termination of the act of aggression against Angola and other newly-free states, the immediate granting of independence to Namibia -- but genuine independence, not fiction which the USA and South Africa want -- and the elimination at long last of the inhuman apartheid system.

It is more than time to realize that further support for the racist regime of South Africa and any "constructive engagement" with it are an absolutely hopeless policy. It is directed against the lawful rights and interests of the peoples of African countries, including the interests of the white population of South Africa, and cannot bring anything except new mass victims and suffering.

The recent steps taken by People's Angola, including your, Comrade President, message to the U.N. secretary general, are viewed by us as another manifestation of the goodwill of your country and its readiness energetically to contribute to the settlement of the problems of southern Africa by political means. The Soviet Union is supporting these important initiatives and will continue to cooperate with the Angolan friends to assert freedom, peace and stability in the south of the African Continent.

Comrades, friends, we have sufficient reason to express satisfaction with the fruitful onward development of Soviet-Angolan relations in every respect, at the state, party and other levels. A good deal of constructive experience has been accumulated in our friendly cooperation. Naturally, we also see untapped reserves. We share the firm intention of improving the forms and methods of this cooperation, especially in such areas as the economy, trade, education, health care and personnel training. We will work jointly to make this cooperation closer and more efficient. In short Soviet-Angolan relations have a good future.

I wish you, dear Comrade Dos Santos, all the party and state leaders of People's Angola and the Angolan working people success in fulfilling the major resolutions of the Second Congress of the MPLA Workers' Party in the interest of building a new society and promoting the cause of peace and progress.

Dos Santos Speaks

LD062000 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- "The imperialist forces seeking to overthrow the lawful government of the People's Republic of Angola have worked out and are conducting the policy of destabilisation aginst the Angolan people. War is a brutal and inhuman manifestation of that policy", said chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos on an official visit here. He spoke today in the Kremlin at a dinner given in his honour.

"In an attempt to achieve this aim imperialism resorts to all ways and means at its disposal, ranging from economic blackmail, political pressure, campaigns of slander to outright terrorism," the Angolan leader said. "Imperialists do not even stop at killing women, children, old people."

"Thus our country is in a situation which can be regarded as dramatic, because of heavy loss of life, a great number of injured and homeless people, in view of a vast material damage caused by subversive actions. Our people is subjected to a negative effect of a critical situation that has new shaped in southern Africa as a result of the actions of the racist Pretoria regime which with the United States complicity is conducting an aggressive policy against sovereign states of the region".

"The U.S. Administration chose as its adversaries in the region not the apartheid system but progressive regimes that are interested in solving the fundamental problems of economic and social nature in the interests of their peoples", the Angolan leader said.

"Despite all this, we are absolutely convinced that a just and honest peace can be achieved in southern Africa. It is precisely for this purpose that our people uphold resolutely its gains and territorial integrity, advancing simultaneously constructive initiatives in the sphere of diplomacy".

"We witness the continued aggravation of the international situation. Imperialism's aggressiveness is growing and assuming particularly dangerous forms since the use of force or threat against Third World countries has already become a disgraceful practice which was shown by the United States recent aggression against Libya and constant provocations against Nicaragua".

In conclusion Jose Eduardo dos Santos emphasised the need for pooling the efforts of entire humanity to avert wars and thermonuclear catastrophes. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for all-round assistance to the Angolan people.

World Issues Assessed

LD061944 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- Soviet-Angolan talks were held in the Kremlin today. Taking part in the talks from the Soviet side were: members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee -- Sergey Sokolov, minister of defence of the USSR: Nikolay Talyzin, first deputy chariman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR: Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

From the Angolan side -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA), and other party officials and statesmen of the PRA. The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The sides held a detailed exchange of views on key problems of the international situation. It was stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet state were and remain actively committed to returning to detente in world affairs, maintaining a constructive East-West dialogue, and intended firmly to follow the road of Geneva.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos confirmed Angola's unreserved support for the Soviet programme to create a nuclear-free world, contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement dated January 15, 1986, for the concept of the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security, and stressed that the Soviet Union's peace proposals, if implemented, would become a turning point in the struggle to remove the threat of a nuclear war, bridle the arms race, achieve disarmament and strengthen international security.

The sides expressed deep concern over the emergence of crisis situations in various parts of the world, which are used by imperialist circles to escalate international tensions and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The Soviet side has stated anew its invariable solidarity with the selfless struggle of the Angolan people in defence of their revolutionary gains, its commitment to the obligations under the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola.

In a businesslike and comradely atmosphere the sides examined in-depth questions of bilateral Soviet-Angolan relations.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 6 May, in a report on the talks, adds the following paragraphs: Special attention was paid to issues of the further development of Soviet-Angolan economic, scientific and technical, and trade co-operation, and its basic and promising trends in coming years.

The sides remarked on the usefulness and fruitfulness of the talks held. The conviction was expressed that meetings of Soviet and Angolan leaders are of great importance for strengthening frienship between the USSR and Angola.]

Confers With Gromyko

LD070642 Moscow TASS in English 0632 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- A conversation started in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan president had arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet Government.

AID, COOPERATION WITH ETHIOPIA REVIEWED

LD052106 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Addis Ababa May 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gabrielyan reports:

Soon after the beginning of the national-democratic revolution in Ethiopia, a historic document, the declaration on the basic principles of friendly relations and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia, was signed in Moscow on May 6, 1977. It has placed on the basis of proletarian internationalism the ties between the two countries dating back many years. To extend the declaration, a treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed a year later. It has become a durable foundation of many-faceted and mutually advantageous relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union's assistance to Ethiopia's social and economic progress is motivated by considerations of principle, not circumstantial ones. This assist ce is planned in such a way as to ensure long-term solution of problems facing Ethiopia. This is how the ties in the sphere of industry, agriculture and energetics that widen with every year are assessed here. An oil refinery has been built with Soviet participation in the Port of Aseb on the Red Sea coast. It provides all types of fuel for Ethiopia. Tractors go off the assembly line at a plant in Nazret, near Addis Ababa. Components of these tractors are delivered by the Minsk Tractor Works. The construction of Ethiopia's biggest hydropower station at Melka Wakana has entered the decisive stage. The station has been designed and is build with the participation of Soviet power engineers.

Assistance by doctors and teachers, geological survey, laying out of irrigated cotton plantations, the training of Ethiopian students as Soviet higher educational establishments -- such are the spheres of cooperation between Ethiopia and the USSR.

The Soviet people were among the first to come to the rescue of the Ethiopian people in the years of trial, when the most severe drought in the past decade hit Ethiopia. More than 180 thousand people who suffered from the disaster were taken to safe places by Soviet transport workers who continue working in Ethiopia now, on land and in the skies. They delivered some 140 thousand tons of food and other cargo to people who were perishing from famine. A Soviet mobile field hospital was set up in Asosa locality, on the western border of Ethiopia. By last April medical aid was given there to 139 thousand people.

Inter-party ties have become a sphere of bilateral relations. This attests to the principled, internationalist character of those relations.

Ethiopia is now on the threshold of a historic event, its proclamation a People's Democratic Republic. Rich experience of Soviet Communists is invaluable in the solution of national problems, says leaders of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

TASS: STROESSNER HOLDS EMERGENCY SESSION

LD061118 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 6 May 86

["Stroessner Threatens Harder Crackdown on Opposition" by TASS correspondent Oleg Kolesnikov]

[Text] Buenos Aires May 6 TASS -- The military command and the "ministerial cabinet" of dictator Alfredo Stroesnner have held an emergency meeting in the Paraguayan capital to discuss the situation in the country, which is getting more tense with every passing day as popular action against the bloody regime that has ruled Paraguay since May 1954 keeps mounting, according to reports from Asuncion.

National Defense Minister Gaspar German Martinez said "the Armed Forces are prepared at any minute" to crack down on "the trouble-makers".

Justice and Labor Minister Jose Eugenio Jacquet, a die-hard reactionary who has made his career out of rabid anti-communism, said the troops are only waiting for a signal form General Stroessner to "launch operations to neutralize the subversive forces".

The chief of the Paraguayan police also threatened to deal "mercilessly and severely" with any protests.

Commenting on these statements, news agencies say Stroessner is prepared to drown in blood popular action for the restoration of democratic freedoms in Paraguay.

They note that the campaign against the corrupt regime now involves the broadest sections of the population demanding the dictator's immediate resignation.

There has been much comment in Latin America on a recent statement by Archbishop Isamel Rolon of Asuncion who said publicly that the Paraguayan people have grown tired of endless suffering, and sharply condemned the dictatorship's terror policy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

PM011355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Spring of Renewal"]

[Text] Together with the spring renewal of nature, May Day has returned to Soviet land and like the spring floods has produced a splash of nationwide demonstrations through the country's cities and villages decked in red bunting. And in the primary colors and diversity of this great, bright holiday, there are colors and signs that lend our celebrations today a special hue, a special significance.

Soviet people are celebrating this May Day -- the day of the working people's international solidarity -- at a drastic turning point, in the dynamics of the substantial acceleration fo the country's development. The emotional content of the 27th CPSU Congress, the optimism and businesslike nature of its life-giving ideas, the grandeur and realism of the plans it put forward -- that is what is the all-embracing determining basis for the sociopolitical and moral atmosphere in which Soviet society is now living and which also dominates today's celebrations.

Our party and our people are loyal to Lenin's principle: The best method of celebrating a revolutionary holiday is to concentrate attention on unresolved tasks. In our time this approach is particularly necessary. It is toward this that the documents and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress -- a congress of party principledness, exactingness, Bolshevik truth, the open revelation of shortcomings and omissions, and the in-depth analysis of the internal and external conditions of our society's development -- are directed. The congress answered the fundamental questions set by life and armed every Soviet person with a clear vision of the forthcoming tasks. It showed how correctly the CPSU Central Committee acted in advancing at its April (1985) Plenum the concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

Soviet society is beginning its ascent along this strategic route to new heights from a reliable base. On the broad historical plane our country's successes in the economic, social, and spiritual sphere are a universally acknowledged fact. These achievements cannot be belittled. But by relying on them we can and must advance considerably more rapidly, ridding ourselves of weaknesses and bottlenecks, overcoming stagnation phenomena.

And this movement has begun and is gathering momentum. The atmosphere, rhythm, and mood of life and people's attitude toward matters are changing. The party has succeeded in improving the course of matters in the economy. A number of major decisions have been made on restructuring the production, social, and other spheres. The style of work of the party, state, and economic organs is changing. Bold, innovative approaches are also being asserted in international policy.

The favorable wind of these changes is creating a special climate in which not a single Soviet person can adopt the stance of an onlooker or work and serve the motherland at half-strength. The decisive factor of all our changes is the human factor. This idea, this conclusion, pervade the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress. "Ultimately," M.S. Gorbachev stressed, "the success of our entire struggle for the implementation of the general line of the 27th party congress will be determined by the aware participation of the broadest masses in communist building." The party has urged every Communist and every Soviet person to actively join in the great work to implement our plans, to improve Soviet society, and to renew their native socialist home.

It is with this truly businesslike mood that Soviet people are celebrating May Day. They are reporting their achievements and the successful start of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan but their thought and feelings are directed toward the future, toward storming new heights of creation. This desire is expressed by the slogan addressed to the working people: Through the acceleration of the country's socio-economic development to the attainment of a new qualitative state for society and the triumph of communist ideals. And on this path there is no more important or vital task than the task of turning the energy of thoughts into the energy of specific actions.

On May Day the Soviet people -- an internationalist people -- state their sincere desire to strengthen their ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the socialist countries and express their indissoluble solidarity with the working people of the entire planet and their struggle for social and national liberation. On this day our socialist power is demonstrating once again its primordial and constant adherence to the ideals of world peace and is expressing its unswerving resolve to continue to do everything to halt the race in nuclear and other arms unleashed and criminally forced on by imperialism, to prevent the militarization of space that the United States is considering, and to prevent nuclear war.

The inextricability of socialism and peace, of peace and creation was again convincingly shown by the 27th CPSU Congress. Soviet people -- our contemporaries and future generations -- can be proud that this party congress at a turning point of history has put forward the concept of an all-embracing system of international security and for the first time in foreign policy practice has defined its foundations. Our party proceeds from the premise that the nature of modern weapons leaves no state any hope of defending itself by military-technical means alone, that the safeguarding of security is increasingly appearing as a political task that can only be resolved by political means.

It is this approach toward the problems of war and peace that is contained in the specific Soviet foreign policy initiatives. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's 15 January 1986 statement is a real program for destroying weapons of mass annihilation and averting the danger of war. The implementation of this program of historic dimensions and importance would open up before mankind a fundamentally different period of development and the opportunity to focus on creation alone. It is with this program that the Soviet people are going to the May Day demonstrations today.

At the same time they are prepared to deal a crushing rebuff to any encroachments on their motherland and its alies and friends. The working people of the cities and villages and all Soviet people unanimously approve and support the party's program instruction: As long as the danger of imperialism unleashing aggressive wars and military conflicts exists, it is essential to pay unremitting attention to the intensification of the USSR's defense might and the consolidation of its security and the Armed Forces' readiness to defeat any aggressor.

Soviet servicemen -- the defenders of socialism -- welcomed this instruction as a guideline to action. Displaying high vigilance and always ready to halt imperialism's intrigues against the USSR and its allies and to defeat any aggressor -- that is where they see their duty and in their militant May Day reports to the party and people they are declaring their resolve to fulfill it to the end.

May Day 1986 is marching with the mighty gait of demonstrations, in a surge of patriotic melodies, across the Soviet expanses. And this gait itself contains the energy of the renewal and radical transformations that now fill our life and make it more interesting and beautiful. And the party Central Committee's militant slogan sounds as an expression of this movement's lofty goals:

"FOLLOWING THE LENINIST COURSE OF THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS -- FORWARD ALONG THE PATH OF COMMUNIST CREATION AND PEACE!" [capitalized passage published in boldface]

PRAVDA Reports Local Parades

PM021034 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 1986 First Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "Holiday in the City on the Neva" a 1,000-word own correspondent V. Gerasimov report from Leningrad on the May Day parade; and on page 4 under the headline "Spring Wind Over the Country; Ceremonies in the Union Republics" 14 400-word reports by various own correspondents on the May Day parades in the republic capitals.

The reports note that present at the parades were:

In Leningrad: "Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party obkom; A.N. Gerasimov, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; and V.Ya. Khodyrev and N.I. Popov, chairman of the gorispolkom and oblispolkom, respectively;"

in Kiev: "V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; V.S. Shevchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers;"

in Minsk: N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; G.S. Tarazevich, chairman of the BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and M.V. Kovalev, chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers;"

in Tashkent: "I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; A.U. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and G.Kh. Kadyrov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers;"

in Alma-ata: "D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; S.M. Mukashev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers;"

in Tbilisi: "D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and O.Ye. Cherkeziya, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers;"

in Baku: "K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; S.B. Tatliyev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers;"

in Vilnius: "F.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; R.I. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and V. Sakalauskas, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers;"

in Kishinev: "S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; and I.P. Kalin, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers;"

in Riga: "B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; Ya.Ya. Vagris, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Yu.Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers;"

in Frunze: "A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee; T. Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A.D. Duysheyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers;"

in Dushanbe: "K. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; G. Pallayev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and I. Khabeyev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers;"

in Yerevan: "K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; G.M. Voskanyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers;"

in Ashkhabad: "S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A. Khodzhamuradov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers;"

and in Tallinn: "K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; A.F. Ryuytel, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and B.E. Saul, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

Shalayev Addresses Reception

LD011351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The AUCCTU has given a reception on 1 May in honor of the trade union and workers delegations that have arrived in Moscow to celebrate the day of working peoples international solidarity. At the reception were representatives of the trade union and workers movement from 115 countries of all continents, emissaries of the World Federation of Trade Unions, regional trade union organisations, secretaries of the AUCCTU, and other officials.

Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, made a welcome address to the guests. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal internationalist friendship.

Kiev Activities Recounted

AU061222 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 2 May 86 pp 1-3

[Report by V. Desyatnykov, Ye. Krasnovskyy, L. Ostrulutska, H. Tuhay, and L. Lanyuk: "Kiev, October Revolution Square"]

[Excerpts] Each May Day has its peculiar distinctive features. This year it had a powerful ideopolitical and revolutionary incentive: The 27th CPSU Congress was held, and it opened for the Soviet people a path to new accomplishments, to new qualities of life, to an accelerated socioeconomic development of our society.

An important feature of this May Day, too, was the fact that it marked a jubilee. A hundred years have passed since the day when the authorities cruelly suppressed a general strike by the American workers, a day that initiated the celebration of the day of the Working People's International Solidarity.

The red banners waving in the May breeze seemed to converse with the red calico of slogans and posters. By the side of the Central Tribune were the state flags of the USSR and of all Soviet republics, in whose family the Soviet Ukraine has also won its happiness.

The buildings were decorated with the portraits of the founder of the Soviet state and the Communist Party, V.I. Lenin; of Karl Marx; and Friedrich Engels. The slogan: "Proletarins of all countries, unite!" powerfully resounded over the square.

Party veterans, participants in the Great Patriotic War, front-ranking production workers, innovators, figures of science and culture took their places on the tribunes. There were also members of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, ministerial and departmental leaders, deputies to the USSR and Ukrainian Supreme Soviets, Soviet Army and Navy generals, admirals, and officers, and guests from other cities of the country. Staff members of the consulates general of the socialist countries in Kiev were also present.

The inhabitants of Kiev and guests to the city warmly welcomed the Ukraine's Communist Party and government leaders, Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Y.N. Yelchenko, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Itarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, V.A. Ivashko, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, V.A. Masol, S.N. Mukha, Ya. P. Pogrebnyak. The festive demonstration began at 1000.

Among the honorary participants in the festive demonstrations, was J. Szymanski, representative of the Polish firm Budimex which is building a hotel complex with 735 beds in Kiev. "In Kiev," he said, "this project is our first and, I hope, not our last one. On this festive day I would like to wish the Ukraine's working people great successes and clear skies over the planet."

...The centenary May Day descended on the festive, swirling, flowered city on the Slavutych-Dnepr. Its sonorous songs, passionate Ukrainian "hopak" dance, the light steps of the columns of athletes filled the hearts of the Kiev inhabitants with joy and also with hope for happiness, for great accomplishments, for peace.

GROMYKO ADDRESSES 28 APRIL AWARD CEREMONEY

PM061245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Presentation of State Awards"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented high state awards to a group of recipients in the Kremlin 28 April.

The Order of Lenin and Second Hammer and Sickle Medals of Heroes of Socialist Labor went to I.D. Ganchev, installation workers' team leader at the Nikopolstroy trust of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and A.D. Chervyakov, chairman of the "Put Lenina" Kolkhoz in Kirov Oblast's Kotelnichskiy Rayon.

The following awards were presented: Orders of Lenin to L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.P. Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR; and V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; Orders of the October Revolution to N.K. Baybakov, state counselor to the USSR Council of Ministers; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; Professor N.S. Lidorenko, general director of the "Kvant" Science-andProduction Association, director of the All-Union Scientific Research, Design, and Technological Institute of Current Sources, and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; S.A. Losev, general director of the USSR Council of Ministers Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union; V.S. Chernomyrdin, USSR minister of the gas industry; and I.P. Yastrebov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Energy Section; Orders of the Labor Red Banner to V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the All-Union Lenin Komsomol Central Committee; Yu.V. Nikulin, director of the Moscow State Circus on Tsvetnoy Boulevard; and V. I. Fedotova, chief editor of the journal SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA; and the Order of the Friendship of Peoples to V.M. Falin, chairman of APN.

Speaking at the award ceremony, A.A. Gromyko said: I take pleasure in welcoming you to this Kremlin hall on such a solemn occasion -- the presentation of the motherland's high awards to you.

You are people of various professions and different callings, senior officials on party and state organs, honored organizers of industrial and agricultural production, and well-known scientists and cultural personalities. But you are all alike in and united by your cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee and your selfless service of the Soviet people's interests.

Working people are the wealth and glory of our country. Their best representatives are receiving state awards today. Among those receiving awards now, I would like first of all to congratulate those who have twice been awarded the title of hero of socialist labor.

Worker Ivan Dmitriyevich Ganchev has been a construction worker for nearly 40 years now. He took part in the construction of bundres of apartment blocks and industrial projects. And wherever he works, he does everything on time and to the highest standard.

The same has been true of the career of kolkhoz member Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Chervyakov. He has been working as a kolkhoz chairman uniterruptedly for 30 years. The farm is in the northern zone, where environmental conditions are not easy. But nonetheless it has become one of the best enterprises in the country's agro-industrial complex.

The work of these two representatives of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry is a vivid example of how to conduct the struggle for the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The award recipients include a group of comrades from the central party and state apparatus, scientists, cultural personalities, and journalists. I am confident, dear comrades, that the lofty awards will, for all of your together and each of you individually, serve as an inspiring new stimulus in your creative quests and will help you to improve your work, and it is well known that there is no limit to improvement. Nor has there ever been.

Allow me to congratulate you on receiving fatherland awards on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

It is with a feeling of great pleasure that I inform you that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has charged me with conveying to you his sincere congratulations and best wishes. I wish you and your families happiness and robust health.

Allow me to congratulate you all on the imminent May Day holidary -- the Day of International Solidarity of Working People.

The award winners expressed their cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the high assessment of their labor.

RESULTS OF DRUNKENESS CAMPAIGN IN KIROV NOTED

LD031521 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 3 May 86

[Interview with Tatyana Alekseyevna Baykova, senior instructor of the All-Union Voluntary Temperance Society by unidentified station correspondent -- date and place not given]

[Text] "Sobriety, the Norm of Life": The All-Union Drive for Efficient Labor and a Sober Way of Life continues. Our correspondent asked a senior instructor of the All-Union Voluntary Temperance Society, Tatyana Alekseyevna Baykova, to tell listeners about her visit to Kirov Oblast:

[Baykova] In order to assess our work in Korov oblast, one probably ought to mention that, until recently -- before the decree on combatting drunkenness was promulgated -- this was one of the hardest-drinking oblasts in the Russian federation. The level of consumption of liquor there was far in excess of the analogous figure for other parts of the country. But after the party organization of the oblast assumed control over all of the work against drunkenness, the first results began to appear quite soon and were quite noticeable. This was expressed in the fact that the figures for consumption of liquor there underwent a sharp change.

The cultural institutions began to work better. Big changes occurred immediately in the system of retail trade and public catering.

I was sent to Kirov Oblast because letters had begun to be received by the central newspapers and the Central Council of the Temperance Society about the introduction of rationing of alcoholic drinks in the oblast. This introduction of rationing evokes different reactions from different people. But the main point is that the decision to introduce rationing is an organizational measure; it is subject to very strict qualifications there and is being very strictly observed. There were cases, in two or three rayons, of it being introduced arbitrarily, without consultation; and that brought an immediate and very strong reaction from people. The coupons were simply not accepted and of course, complaints started to pour in at once. It was necessary to backpedal. Meetings were held and the coupons were only introduced where a majority of those attending the meetings had voted for them.

The introduction of the rationing system for alcohol in the oblast was followed by a fall in the crime rate and a decline in the number of cases of hooliganism and offences by adolescents; labor productivity increased. The main thing is that there was a change of attitude: to be drunk in the street became a cause for shame. Something that previously some people had bragged about, or boasted at work about how much they'd drunk the night before and what they'd got up to -- now it had become shameful. That, I think, is the first real step in the difficult matter of changing attitudes: Because it's easy enough to close liquor shops or limit sales -- of course you can do that; but to alter people's way of thinking is very difficult. And I think the fact that this process has begun is an indication that we have succeeded in getting this cumbersome vehicle moving in one of the most difficult areas. And it certainly must be noted that the credit belongs mainly to the fact that the work against drunkenness has been begun by the party oblast committee. [Correspondent] What are your impressions of the trip?

[Baykova] The trip made a good impression, becuase I went in a critical frame of mind and it turned out there was an unusual -- one saw unexpected results.

It was unusual to hear -- I was there at a meeting, for example, in the village of (Ivangasovo) when the drunks were being put on trial -- how the people reacted. When those local village drunks, alcoholics -- some of them women -- sat facing the assembly, and with what anger, how the meeting talked, the accusations that were hurled at them. That was worth seeing. How people feel about the struggle against drunkenness.

LENINGRAD CPSU GORKOM APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

LD302142 Leningrad Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Summary] A plenum of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom held on 26 March in Smolnyy examined organizational issues.

Comrade Volkov has been released from his duties as member of the Leningrad Party Gorkom Buro and transferred to work as chief of a department at the Leningrad CPSU Obkom. Comrade Yakovlev, first secretary of the Moscow Party Raykom, has been elected a member of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom Buro.

Comrade Degtyarev has been appointed chief of the Department of Science and Educational Institutions of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom and has been released from his duties as chief of the Department of Science and Educational Institutions of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom. Comrade Denisov has been appointed to the latter post; he was previously deputy chief of the same department. Comrade [Koryanov] has been released from his duties as chief of the Construction Department of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom and transferred to economic work. Comrade [Alkhimov] has been appointed chief of the Construction Department of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom. He was previously first secretary of Petrodvortsoviy CPSU Raykom.

Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, took part in the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom Plenum.

UZBEK COUNCIL DEBATES RURAL TASKS, PROBLEMS

GF051708 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The meeting the republic's council to improve the Soviet way of life through propagating, putting into practice, and developing the foremost traditions, ceremonies, customs, and rites held in Tashkent on 15 April covered matters concerning improving life in the countryside, consolidating attention focused on (?upgrading deliveries to) rural regions, and further improving the practice of holding family and other vital ceremonies. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the convocation.

The addresses made and the information given by Comrades Radzhabov, first secretary of the Namangan Oblast Party Committee; Khaydarova, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs; and Nabiyev, deputy chairman of the State for the Agro-Industrial Complex, and by the other participants of the meeting pointed to the important role of capital construction in resolving problems stemming from social and economic changes in the countryside. The 27th CPSU Congress attached great importance to this task. A total of 15 million cubic meters of dwellings were built and put to use in the countryside during the 11th 5-year plan period in our republic, in addition to schools for 224,600 students, kindergartens for 120,000 children, and other communal objects.

However, there are shortcomings and unresolved matters in the complex construction of the villages. The weak state of the construction industry structure in the countryside -- that is, the weak state of the structure of the [word indistinct] affiliated to the Uzbek SSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex -- is obstructing the development of the construction of dwellings, including the entire construction domain. Furthermore, the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Main Trust for Sovkhoz Construction are not fully using the potential of large housing factories. There are serious deficienices in the work carried out in the medical, trade, communal, and livehihood services domains and in the work performed by the general nourishment factories. The number of preschool training establishments for children, sports installations, clubs, and libraries is not enough.

The meeting also discussed the work carried out by the Samarkand Oblast Party Committee to develop and put into practice the ceremonies of the new Soviet family life. Comrade Ashuraliyev, first secretary of the Samarkand Oblast Party Committee, reported on the work.

The council adopted concrete measures designed to remove the shortcomings established as part of the matters discussed, spurring on complex construction in the countryside, and upgrading living conditions in rural regions.

Members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Abdullayeva, Anichev, Golovin, Dogonkin, Ikramov, Kadyrov, Salimov, Alimova, Mikhaylov, Sakin, and Khaydurov participated in the meeting.

UZBEK AKTIV DISCUSSES PRODUCTION DEFICIENCIES

GF291601 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The party economic aktiv met in Tashkent yesterday. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, opened the convocation. Discussed was the way the decision taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the complex plan for improving the production of consumer goods and developing the services domain from 1986 to 2000 was being realized in the Uzbek SSR. Comrade Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, read a report on the matter.

The report and the addresses made noted that the 27th CPSU Congress had established a new and principled approach to the social field and the livelihood services domain and that this required a determined reorganization of the production process of commodities and of the services domain. The same reorganization is (?required) by the complex program that thousands of collectives in the country have moved to realized.

A number of large factories and production centers were put into operation in Uzbekistan during the past 5-year plan period. More than 450 factories were channeled to produce commodities for the people. Regardless of this, the amount of manufactured goods in the republic and the volume of the services are not satisfactory. Nor is their quality consistent. The meeting participants pointed to many examples confirming this view.

The Ministry of Light Industry, which is the main ministry concerned with the supply of goods to the people, is reorganizing its work at a very slow pace. The Ministry of Local Industry has not achieved (?the required level) in using local and [word indistinct] raw materials for broadening its professional production.

The heavy industry and machine-building factories are still not satisfactorily participating in the realization of the complex plan. The decision adopted by the meeting made concrete recommendations for the removal of the deficiencies in the effort made to increase the production of goods and broaden the volume of services. The meeting participants also studied the list of the commodities produced by the factories.

Comrade (?Gulinkov), sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department, addressed the convocation. Meanwhile, Comrades Anichev, Dogonkin, Lapkov, Salimov, Alimova, Mikhaylov, Sakin, and Khaydurov, members and candidate members of the Uzbak Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Romanovskiy, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Zakhraddinov, Karimov, (Mukhammadaliyev), (Agarov), and Sultanova, deputy chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, participated in the work of the meeting.

VOROTNIKOV TOURS KARELIA ASSR, ADDRESSES WORKERS

LD052205 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov arrived in Petrozavodsk today. Petrozavodsk is a town of combat and labor traditons, and the center of one of the major timber complexes in the northwest of the country. A powerful machine-building enterprise is in operation here. New housing estates are growing and rising above Lake Onega.

During his stay in Petrozavodsk, Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov emphasized that although the town's builders are fulfilling their plans, it is very important to carry out housing construction in an integrated manner, and to create comfortable social and domestic conditions for people, as was demanded by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Spring is only just coming into its own in southeren Karelia. In conversations with stockbreeders and specialists about the progress of preparations for filed work and completion of wintering of cattle at the Zaytsev Kolkhoz, Comrade Vorotnikov noted that agricultural workers in the northern autonomous republic had all that was necessary to supply the population sufficiently with their own potatoes, vegetables, and livestock products. It is necessary to be bolder in the switch to intensive methods of farming, and to aim at getting the northern hectares to yield as much as possible.

Continues Visit

LD062315 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov is continuing his stay in Karelia. Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov had a meeting with workers and specialists of the Kondopoga pulp and paper combine, one of the biggest in the industry. The thin, light newsprint produced here enjoys an ever increasing demand in our country and abroad. Comrade Vorotnikov stressed the special importance of thrifty, waste-free utilization of timber raw materials, which is especially important in conditions of diminishing timber resources of Karelia. At the same time a positive evaluation was made of the large-scale restructuring management of the timber complex which is in progress in Karelia.

This year the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine in the north of the autonomous republic was brought up to design capacity ahead of schedule. It is now the main supplier of raw materials for the Cherpeovets No 5 blast furnace, one of the biggest in the world. However, construction of the combine and town has not yet been completed. Much remains to be done for integrated utilization of the raw ore. At meetings and conversations with the working people of Kostomuksha, Comrade Vorotnikov paid special attention to the need to struggle for quality of output, for improving the construction of residential buildings and sociocultural and consumer sites, and the maintenance of the special nature of this, one of the most beautiful towns in the north of the country.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES RELEVANCE OF LENIN'S THEORIES

PM291012 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Georgiy Melikyants article under the rubric "what Lenin Meant": "Acting in Earnest and With the Future in Mind" -- capitalized passages in boldface; passages within slantlines published in italics]

[Text] "...Begin from the beginning again and again -- many more times, in all spheres of our building, we shall repeatedly have to begin again, correcting our omissions, selecting different approaches to the task in hand. "Those words by Lenin are dated 21 April 1921. That was 65 years ago.

How those words are in tune with the present day, though. And how thoroughly they explain the abrupt change in people's lives and minds begun now at a new stage in our development. The times are different, the country's aspect is different, the character of society has changed, and the scales involved have grown beyond measure. But the party's affairs remain organically directed toward the future.

Convert the energy of schemes into the energy of practical actions -- that phrase has now become a watchword containing the essence of what is required from each of us today. But it also reminds us that at a time of great restructuring only new methods and new approaches will yield results. Furthermore: In restructuring one CANNOT temporize, limit oneself to simply providing support, or lag behind. ONE CAN AND ONE MUST seek out, take risks, try. As Lenin said: "Begin from the beginning again and again"...

The article from which those words were taken is called "On the Food Tax." The 10th party congress had only just been held amid a stormy clash of views. Lenin's line had triumphed because it was logical, realistic, and the only correct line. The new economic policy [NEP] was the key issue. During the civil war and in "war communism," Lenin said, speaking metaphorically, we seemed to be storming a fortress, hoping by the shortest, quickest, and most direct route to move to socialist foundations of production and distribution. Now we can seen that what we need is not an attack using storm tactics but the very grim, difficult, and unpleasant task of a protracted siege. That is why the food tax was introduced. That is why the task of creating a modern industry was raised. (Is that even conceivable in the face of indescribable destruction? Yes it is, Lenin argued, "but only one one condition, which we are now precisely aware of thanks to one vast piece of scientific work that has now been completed. That condition is electrification.") "Learn, learn, learn again" -- that was the proclaimed slogan. For example, from traders learn trade, from bougeois specialists and from the West learn how to organize production, and from each other learn how best to arrange matters.

When thinking about life we rightly and appropriately talk about initiative, responsibility, conscientiousness, special attention to experience, economy, and quality. We name bureaucracy, "wage leveling," and indifference among the serious obstacles to the cause. And then we open a volume of Lenin and, meeting all those ideas in that self-same article, "On the Food Tax," we are again struck by how even at the very beginning Vladimir Ilich accurately defined the main conditions for progress and, on the other hand, the shortcomings to be eliminated. Decades have passed but the avenues that he found -- in new conditions, of course, and new circumstances -- serve as reliable guidelines when important and difficult tasks are to be resolved. Including the most complex task of all -- how best to fulfill the 27th party congress' plans.

Does this mean (in this instance talking about shortcomings) that bureaucracy, for instance, is ineradicable. No, of course not. Taking root in those societies where publicity is pushed into the background, where control is lax, and accountability is low, bureaucracy becomes a particularly serious obstacle precisely at moments of breakthrough, during the transition from one management system to another. And yet that is precisely when the utmost efficiency, speed, and energy are needed. The campaign to eliminate the bureaucrat becomes a keen struggle for survival. It was no coincidence that Lenin stressed that we should talk about bureaucracy "openly, not afraid to recognize evil but preferring to expose and unmask it, reviling it, and stirring the mind, will, energy, and action to combat evil"...

For Lenin, telling the truth was an unalterable principle. If we are not afraid to speak even bitter and difficult truths straight out we will unfailingly and unconditionally learn to overcome all difficulties. That was what he asserted when addressing the seventh Moscow provincial party conference on the NEP question. Soon after the publication of the article "On the Food Tax," he elaborated the same question in reports to the 10th All-Russian Conference of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the 3d Comintern Congress, the 2d All-Russian Congress of Political Enlightenment Workers, the 9th Congress of Soviets... He wrote the article "On the Significance of Gold Now and After the Total Victory of Socialism," in which he asked: "Communism and trade?! Something very unrelated, incongruous, remote. But if you consider them in /economic/ terms..." And everywhere he propagandized financial autonomy, the thrift system, and material incentives for working people. It was then that he voiced the well-known idea: "Not by means of enthusiasm alone but with the help of enthusiasm..." This was a well conceived and firmly realizable program, as we would say nowadays, for propagandizing the 10th party congress' decisions. Lenin set an example of how to conduct it systematically, objectively, and skillfully. The NEP, he said, signifies a profound political turning point and "the people need a lot of time to understand that turning point themselves. This is the question: Have the people learned the lessons that they have been given?" Later on he said: "The meaning of this political turning point must be assimilated and conveyed to the masses of the population so that it does not remain merely a declaration." We hear such ideas today, too, and this is not just an echo of the past, it is also a list of work to be done. The task remains the same.

This is surely one of Lenin's most important propaganda lessons -- the persistence with which he advised people to study practical experience. He produced a work soon after the October Revolution -- "How to Organize Competition?" In it Lenin also dwelt on a study of the diversity of detail, local characteristics, methods of approach, means of exercising control, and so forth. Two years later, when addressing the party before the ninth congress, he was already talking about summarizing the results of practical experience as a slogan of the times. And in 1921, when explaining the 10th congress decisions, he repeatedly stressed the benefit to be gained from ensuring that "people really share local experience and can say when making local-level visits that out of 1,000 examples we found 1 good one and will copy it. And such good examples are not 1 in 1000 here, but far more." Sixty-five years later the party was to confirm Lenin's formulation of the question with new force at the 27th congress.

Another idea to which Lenin adhered also has particular meaning nowadays. On the fourth anniversary of the October Revolution he was invited to attend a meeting in Khamovnicheskiy Rayon. There were workers, Red Army men, and young people there. Vladimir Ilich took the floor. He began by taking up a point made in a speech by someone who had urged workers to work strenuously themselves. Lenin said: "...I should like like to support that appeal." He spoke for no more than 3 minutes but his speech was succinct, pertinent, and clear. He finished by saying: "I urge that the previous comrade's request be supported and that work be stepped up within our country." Does that not tally directly with what was said recently in Tolyatti, for example: We need work producing the maximum output -- from workers, peasants, specialists, everyone without exception. Everyone has his own style of work. Improving that means increasing output. We need that for our own sakes.

Finally, we come to cadres. Help for the central apparatus in achieving radical improvement, successfully combating bureaucracy, and overcoming harmful inertia must come from local level, from grassroots level, Lenin thought. With his customary gentle irony, directed at himself and his closest colleagues, he said: "Those of us who have been criticized for remaining in central work will continue the matter of improving the apparatus and purging it of bureaucracy, albeit on a modest and immediately accessible scale. But the main assistance in this regard comes and will continue coming from the local level." The generation of new, young, and fresh communist forces, tempered by the civil war and by deprivation, is going on at local levels everywhere. But, Vladimir Ilich added, we are still not doing anywhere near enough to ensure that those forces are systematically and steadfastly promoted to higher levels. "This can and must be done on a wide scale and with greater persistence. Some workers can and must be transferred from central work to local levels: as leaders of districts [uyezd] and /small rural districts/ [volost] they will bring tremendous benefit by arranging /all/ economic work /as a whole/ there /in an exemplary way/..."

Let us compare that with what the Political Report to the 27th congress said: "Recently many new and energetic workers of the modern type have been promoted to responsible posts... The criteria for all promotions and transfers are the same -- the political and professional qualities, abilities, and real achievements of the workers and his attitude toward people." Practical experience has shown us that the selection and placement of leaders must occur in two says: using local manpower and by transferring workers from the center and other parts of the country. The faster experience is handed on the faster the general level of cadres will rise. Such is the tradition -- Leninist in form, Leninist in spirit.

Explaining the political breakthrough in connection with economic reform, Lenin said that people are the heart of all work and all policy. Economic building had begun. Lenin had basically outlined its plan back in April 1918 in the "Next Tasks of Soviet Power." Its implementation became feasible in 1921 with appropriate amendments taking account of the time and the conditions. "This is the most interesting policy for us," Vladimir Ilich remarked. How is it to be implemented? "In earnest and with the future in mind -- that must indeed be firmly understood and remembered well.." Both then, at the very beginning, and nowadays, when the tasks are more complex and colossal compared with those times, the party acted and continues to IN EARNEST AND WITH THE FUTURE IN MIND. That is what Lenin taught it. Earnestly and with future in mind.

KIEV CYCLE RACE OPENS WITH RIDE THROUGH CITY

LD061336 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Kiev, May 6 TASS -- The inhabitants of the Ukrainian capital have cordially welcomed the 39th peace cycle race. The race will for the first time be started in the Soviet Union. Today a prologue is being held -- a seven-kilometre race through the streets of the city.

This is the shortest section of the more than 2,100 kilometres long cycling distance. The route is divided into 15 stages, three of which will be held in Kiev, and then the participants in the cycle race will ride on the route Warsaw -- Berlin -- Prague. The race is to end on May 22.

This time the competitors will be the teams of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Syria, the USSR, France and Czechoslovakia. There are many celebrated cycle racers among the teams. In the USSR national team there are world champions Vasiliy Zhdanov and Viktor Klimov. The indisputable leader of the GDR cycle racers is Olof Ludwig, former world champion and winner of the peace cycle race of 1982. Mencho Staikov, silver prize winner of the peace cycle race of 1984, captain of the Bulgarian national team, will appear on the route for the tenth time now. Milan Jurco and Jiri Skoda, the most experienced Czechoslovak racers, have very well prepared for that most important competition.

The competitions sponsored by the editorial boards of communist newspapers of four fraternal countries.. "PRAVDA", "TRYBUNA LUDU", "NEUVES DEUTSCHLAND" and "RUDE PRAVO" -- have received broad international support. Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, has addressed a special message to the organisers and participants in the cycle race. He wished them not only sporting successes, but also that this cycle race should, as always, play an important role in drawing people into the worldwide anti-war movement.

Support for the peace cycle race of 1986 has also been expressed by the U.N. which announced the current year to be that of peace, and UNESCO.

"I can confidently say that the peace cycle race remains the most important competition among amateur cyclists", a TASS correspondent was told by Michal Jakes (Poland), general secretary of the International Cycling Union (UCI) and vice president of the International Federation of Amateur Cycling (FIAC). "Future champions of the Olympic Games and of the world more than once successfully appeared on its routes".

"I have a special attitude to that race, since I was among the organisers of the first of them and seven times rode on those routes. The holding of these competitions undoubtedly helped towards the post-war revival of European amateur cycling. I am confident that this year's cycling race will be a success. The Kievans have proved to be skillful and solicitous organisers. The whole course of preparations for the current competitions has been held at the highest level". [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1126 GMT on 6 May in an identical report at this point reads "to the highest standards" -- na samom vysokom urovne -- instead of "at the highest level."]

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS FARMING SITUATION

PM021104 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 May 86 p 1

[N. Osychkin Agricultural Review: "Every Hour To The Harvest"]

[Text] According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 28 April, spring crops had been sown on 41.5 million hectares in the country. This is more than the same time last year. During the past week, the sown area increased by 15 million hectares -- which is appreciably above the level in the preceding 7-day period. On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes the days of May have been proclaimed days of shock work to complete sowing in the fileds.

The collectives of the country's agro-industrial complex are greeting May Day with glorious successes in labor. Spring field work is under way over the motherland's vast expanses. Regarding every hour as precious, farmers are making the maximum effort to prepare the soil and carry out sowing as quickly as possible and an excellent standard to create real preconditions for obtaining a large harvest at the beginning of the 5-year plan.

This is now a busy time in the Baltic republics, the Russian non-Chernozem Zone, the Volga Region, the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East. In all, spring crops occupy more than 16.6 million hectares in the RSFSR -- 22 percent of the plan. In addition, 1.6 million hectares of aborted winter grain crops and perennial grasses have been resown. More than 71 percent of the allocated area has been sown in the North Caucasus, 64 percent in the Central Chernozem Zone, and 32 percent in the Volga Region. The dry, windy weather is making machine operators cram as much work as possible into the time available, work around the clock, and prevent equipment from standing idle. Many Saratov Oblast farms took just 80 hours to sow wheat, barley, and pea seeds.

Tatar Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are pinning great hopes on the intensive field, which exceeds 600,000 hectares. Last year, the 40-quintal mark was reached on the kolkhoz named for the newspaper IZVESTIYA in Arskiy Rayon. It is planned to exceed that grain production indicator this year. In order to preserve more moisture in the soil, universal units are being used that simultaneously carry out cultivation, sowing, and soil packing. First-class seeds of the highest reproduction are being own. Orel Oblast machine operators are making skillful use of wide-span and combined units. On the "Zarya Mira" Kolkhoz the soil is being prepared at night and sown during the day. This speeds up the pace of work.

Unfortunately, this is not how things have been organized everywhere. In Yaroslavl Oblast only the first thousands of hectares have so far been sown -- less than anywhere in the Central Region. In a number of places, plowing and sowing are being held up by the waterlogged nature of the land. People there believe that it is necessary to somewhat lower the level of the Rybinsk and Gorkiy reserviors. That will reduce the head of subsoil waters on arable land in the Volga basin. Novgorod's "Azot" Production Association and Solikamski's "Silvinit" Production Association are failing to meet deliveries of fertilizers to the oblast against second-quarter funds. At the same time, the spring days have brought to light a great lack of organization. Leaders of rayon agro-industrial associations and farms have not taken decisive measures to accelerate seed preparation and to enhance the quality of work. On certain farms, wheel tracks are covered up badly after units have passed over, and gaps and lapses in sowing occur -- which cannot help but affect the size of the harvest.

The front line of spring work is extending wider and wider in Kazakhstan. Spring crops have already been sown there on 2.1 million hectares. Sowing is under way in 10 out of 19 oblasts. Little time remains until the start of the optimum sowing times on the republic's virgin-land farms.

Harrowing of fall-plowed fields and seed dressing must be completed more quickly there in order to carry out sowing as quickly as possible.

The warm weather that has set in almost everywhere has created favorable conditions for simultaneous sowing of the majority of agricultural crops. If you let time slip by, you will lose out in the harvest! This is why machine operator teams employed in the country's row-crop fields have driven their units into the plots without delay. Corn for grain purposes has been sown on 1.8 million hectares. Farms in the Kuban and in Kabardino-Balkaria and many Ukrainian farms are close to completing sowing. Teams and links struggling for 100-quintal harvests are setting an example in labor there. Sunflowers have been sown on more than half the allocated area on farms. Beet growers in the Ukraine and the Central Chernozem Zone, where sowing has been carried out on four-fifths of the areas, are working quickly. But this work is only just beginning in the Central Region. Potatoes have been planted on 538,000 hectares, while vegetables occupy 642,000 hectares. This is more than was done by the beginning of last May, but the pace must be stepped up. The tuber planting plan has so far been fulfilled by little more than 4 percent in the RSFSR.

Kaluga Oblast farmers have begun planting early varieties of potatoes. More than 1,000 teams and links are working to a collective contract there, and more than 80 percent of the area has been assigned to them. This year approximately 100 farms are going over to the start-to-finish contract for the first time. Amur Oblast's "Volkovskiy" Sovkhoz is planting only sprouted tubers. This will bring the harvest forward by 2 weeks.

The groat fields are an object of special concern. Buckwheat has been sown on the first 35,000 hectares, and millet on 147,000 hectares. Rice is being sown in the North Caucasus, the southern Ukraine, and the lower Volga Region. In all, this crop occupies 73,000 hectares -- less than 10 percent of the plan. Rice is being cultivated using only intensive techniques in the Crimea. It is intended to grow 55-60 quintals of white grain per hectare there. Sowing of peas, soybeans, rape, and other protein-rich crops is under way on farms.

Increasing the pace of spring work, it is important to begin crop care without delay, particularly in fields where intensive techniques are used, and to create favorable conditions everywhere for plant growth and development. Leaders of the Chechen-ingush ASSR Agro-Industrial Committee, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and certain farms are being irresponsible in this connection. On the "Lermontovskiy," "Urozhaynyy," "Orekhovskiy," "Samashkinskiy," and other sovkhozes sowings of corn, alfalfa, and vegetables are tormented by thirst in the hot sun, while water bypasses the fields and runs away along the main canals. And this at a time of water shortage! The reason? The irrigation network has still not been repaired on the farms, although there has been time enough for this.

"The spring day feeds the year," a folk saying proclaims. In May every hour counts. Working people of the agro-industrial complex have every possibility of completing sowing within the optimum times, giving the fields exemplary care, and growing a big harvest.

TV REPORTS UKRAINE OBLAST SPRING SOWING

LD022055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Only yesterday the machines arrived on this 150-hectare field, but already today the machine operators of the Imeni Lenina Kolkhoz of Bobrovitskiy Rayon in Chernigov oblast in the Ukraine are finishing sowing corn here.

Now just look at what a sunny, May day we have today. The earth is drying out literally before your very eyes, and our machine operators understand that if there is sunny weather in spring, then there is fodder for the rest of the year. For this reason we try to sow the seed when the ground is damp. We have already sowed 1-1/2 times more than the norm and by evening it will be twice the norm.

The festive May Days have become days of shock, highly productive labor for the team of Vladimir Ivanovich Shaparenko. Thus, every spring for 37 years, the team leader, who is a kolkhoz veteran, welcomes the 1st of May in the fields. His collective is introducing corn production through the use of industrial technology in the Polesye fields. The team of Vladimir Ivanovich Shaparenko harvests up to 70 quintals of corn per hectare, an unprecedented yield for this area. The sowing is taking place in a comprehensive way. The watch method of organizing the labor of the machine operators makes it possible to utilize equipment all day long. The quality of every sown area is rigorously checked by deputies who are organized by the village soviet.

Nourishment for the people doing the sowing is delivered right onto the fields three times a day at the kilkhoz' expense. Mobile shops providing basic necessities move from filld to field according to schedule.

Women who work in the fields these festive days will also be unconcerned: young children are looked after in the kolkhoz kindergarten.

KIEV OBLAST FARMERS COMPLETE POTATO PLANTING

LD061424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Agricultural workers in Kiev Oblast today completed potato planting on all areas. Seeds were laid at the optimum time and there was no interruption in the start of the tilling. Farms in the Ukraine, which produce one-quarter of the country's potatoes, have considerably expanded the scale with which industrial technology is being introduced. Over 70,000 hectares have already been cultived using such progressive methods.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE WORK OF MIR ORBITAL PROGRAM

TV Shows Cosmonauts

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 3 May 1986 in the "Vremya" newscast carries a 5-minute video report from the Space Flight Control Center as it is engaged in a routine communications session with Soyuz-Mir cosmonauts Kizim and Solovev.

Correspondent Slipchenko explains that the main objective of the cosmonauts' work on board Mir is adjustment control of all the station's systems. He says that the functioning of five on-board computers have been checked; with the help of a "Luch" satellite, new lines of radio and television communications have been established; navigational equipment, power supply and life support systems have also been checked. Next the camera close-up on a screen showing the cosmonauts. Kizim says:

"The flight program envisages the transfer flight by the ship to the Salyut-7 station in order to continue scientific research in the interests of the national economy there. In this connection, apart from the additional stationary and scientific equipment for Mir, the freight ship has brought a large amount of material for Salyut-7." Solovev goes on:

"Progress-26 has delivered about 2 tons of freight here, onboard Mir, and we are planning to transport almost 500 kg to the Salyut station. As to the present, we are doing intense work, our days are filled with work, we are conducting an inventory of equipment of the Mir station, its partial conservation. We will move scientific apparatus, television and photo materials, replaceable equipment to the living quarters of Soyuz-T to be later transported to the Salyut-7 station."

Slipchenko notes that the two stations are more than 300 km apart now. He concludes: "Today the cosmonauts are loading the Soyuz T-15 ship with freight and equipment from the Mir station, and the flight control center is getting ready for complex dynamic operations that will be conducted for the first time in the history of manned space flights."

Redocking Procedure Described

LD051409 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1208 GMT 5 May 86

[Correspondent Petr Plekhov reports from the 'Flight Control Center' -- live]

[Text] Right now, both in orbit and here on the ground, preparations are being made for an expedition that has no parallel in the history of space explorations. It will not last very long -- the rest of today and part of tomorrow. Nevertheless, we are again fully entitled to use the word first to describe what is taking place. For the first time, literally within seconds or minutes, a spaceship will undock from one station and after travelling almost 1 million km will dock with another one.

Paradoxes of celestial mechanics are much in evidence here. The distance between the stations now is something like 3 thousand plus kilometers, yet they still have to make that long flight.

Now I will be quiet for a moment; let's listen to what is happening in space: [passage indistinct with static during background radio exchange]

Here -- listen to the commands for ship separation: [indistinct radio chatter].

The separation command is being given by the flight engineer. He has most of the instruments and automatic equipment controlling the ship in front of him. [indistinct radio chatter].

A little less than 2 months ago the Soyuz T-15 docked with the Mir station. The screen here is showing a mock-up; regretfully it is only a mock-up -- we are outside the television reception zone. The ship and the station are together; the ship is docked to one of the modules around which there are four more docking ports, unoccupied so far but for which modules are being prepared on the ground, equipment for which, strictly speaking, the Mir base station has been created.

The separation is going to take place without firing the motors, very gently, as the motor exhaust could soil the solar battery panels; and now the task facing the ship is to move away from the station in a passive mode, having pushed itself away with its ejector springs. After that it is to start the maneuvers that will take it to the new space berth.

This Mir station and the Salyut-7 station are located, as they say, on the plane of the same orbit. In this plane, movement upward and downward does not require any special consumption of fuel and thus such a transfer flight is an extremely economic operation, say, in comparison to say... there, now the report has come through that separation has taken place, that is the mechanical detachment of the vessel and the station; it is much more economical than propelling a vessel to the station from earth.

Over this period, and incidentally in the course of today and for the greater part of tomorrow, a number of maneuvers will be carried out, in which, in spiral after spiral the Soyuz-T vessel will approach the Mir station will... to the Salyut-7 station, will reduce the distance, to the very same station on which Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev spent 237... [indistinct background intercom announcement].

There now, the spokesman in the hall, in the main control hall has announced that the schedule for the separation has been fulfilled and the mock-up is gone. Yes, it is already a thing of the past. The ship and the station are now separate from each other, their parting, so to say, has already commenced. And, here on the screen, the captions are changing, on one, one of the captions announces that the orbital complex is in orbit. Now there are already two separate captions; the Mir station with the Progress 26 as one, and the Soyuz T-25 vessel.

The Soyuz T-15 is now in independent flight. The cosmonauts in spacesuits strapped into their seats -- all is as prescribed during a dynamic operation, as it is called. Even now, earth controls begin intricate calculations based on impulses that are as accurate as possible, to bring the vessel out onto the straight, onto the final straight, which will bring it to dock with the Salyut-7 station.

And thus, the vessel Soyuz T-15 has separated from the Mir station. For the first time after the separation procedure, the crew is heading not for earth but for another space station.

Soyuz T-15 Separates From Mir

LD051413 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- The cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev have successfully fulfilled the first stage of work on board the space station Mir.

The manned spacecraft Soyuz T-15 was separated from the orbital complex Mir -- Progress-26 today, at 16:12 Moscow time.

The flight schedule provides for its approach to and docking with the research complex Solyut-7 -- Cosmos-1686. The link-up of the spacecraft is scheduled for May 6.

According to telemetry information, the on-board systems of the Soyuz T-15 craft and both space complexes are functioning normally.

Kizim and Solovev are in good health, and are feeling fine.

Salyut-7 Link-Up Prepared

LD051711 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- Special correspondent Valentin Ovcharov reports from Mission Control Centre:

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev have completed work on board the scientific station Mir and started preparations for docking with Salyut-7, scheduled for May 6. The orbital complex Mir-Progress-26 is continuing its flight in the automatic mode.

For more than 50 days the new space laboratory was home for Kizim and Solovev. The two had their hands full all this time. They brought the station into working order, tested all its constructions, installations and onboard systems, put the instruments in their required places and installed additional equipment delivered by two "Progress" ships. The crew took pictures of the surface of earth, developed a communication link with Mission Control through a geostationary sputnik [satellite], and operated all the seven computers on board this orbital laboratory of the third generation. The first stage of the station's manned flight is coming ever closer to its end. On May 2 the crew began mothballing Mir and arranging its belongings in Soyuz T-15.

"An absolutely unusual operation awaits both us and the cosmonauts", newsmen were told by Viktor Blagov, deputy mission commander. "In accordance with the programme the first ever flight will be made from one orbital station to another. This is a very interesting task. For a successful accomplishment of such a flight opens up in principle prospects of the free movement of cosmonauts in near-terrestrial space."

"This is of special importance for the future. With time several space laboratories or modules at once will be on close orbits. They can be controlled from a base station that will become a sort of control centre in orbit. One or two crews would be able to service the laboratories by flying from one to another. But we also pursue practical aims -- to continue research on board 'Salyut-7', Viktor Vlagov went on. "For this purpose Kizim and Solovev will bring with them to that station, on board which they have already had the opportunity to work, new instruments and parts of equipment to replace those that have already completed their service life."

...The time when Soyuz T-15 will undock from the orbiting complex is approaching with every minute. The cosmonauts put on their space suits and transferred to the transport ship's descent module. The clock at Mission Control shows 16 hours 03 minutes. The "Beacons", [Mayaki] the call sign of Kizim and Solovev, start the communications session.

"Ready for undocking" -- Leonid Kizim reports.

"'Beacons', you are allowed to issue the command for undocking," replies an operator at Mission Control.

Several minutes later mission control asks: "Are you observing your departure?"

"Yes, we're moving lower and to the right of the station," the commander of the crew says. "Distance is already about 50 metres."

The television screen at Mission Control Centre shows the docking unit of Mir that floats further and further away from the ship.

An hour later Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev opened the hatch to the ship's living compartment, entered it and took off their space suits. They have put in a good day's work. Now they will rest in preparation for more work tomorrow -- Salyut-7 awaits them.

IL-76 T PLANE OPENS UP ARCTIC AIR ROUTE

LD022301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 May 86

[Yu. Sysoyev report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] For the first time in the history of the harnessing of the Arctic, a heavy transport aircraft, an IL-76 T, has opened up an air route to Franz Josef Land. Our aircraft is for the first time maintaining a course for the high latitudes of the Arctic. This route has already been well-mastered by the pilots of Krasnoyarsk civilian aviation administration. Before, however, they flew here on less powerful types of aircraft. They had to supply everything necessary for geologists, sailors, polar workers to a base in relays, that is, to transfer cargoes in parts, weighing 2 or 3 tons from one intermediate point to another.

But the IL-76 T in one trip along provides the opportunity of transporting more than 36 tons of useful cargo. This will make it possible not only to increase the volume of transports, but also to make them more economical.

Behind us are 5 hours of flying. The airplane crew under the leadership of meritorious pilot of the USSR Anatoliy Trofimovich Khalin is accurately and surely carrying out the landing of a snow-covered strip.

BRIEFS

MARITIME COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE -- The country's second center for international satellite communications has come into commercial operation in Nakhodka. The center's activities are within the framework of INMARSAT, which links countries whose fleets are equipped with satellite communications equipment. The Soviet Union has over 130 such ships. The new method of communications makes it possible to maintain stable and high-quality telephone and telegraph communications. The USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet informs us that space radio communications are highly esteemed by seamen for navigation and safety. The center for international satellite communications in Nakhodka has started to serve foreign and Soviet ships in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Apr 86 LD]